

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1906.

Five Cents Per Copy.

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## DELINQUENT TAX SALE

—FOR THE YEAR—  
**1905.**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ss.  
COUNTY OF AMADOR.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of taxes due to the State of California and the county of Amador for the year 1905, upon

## REAL ESTATE

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

hereinafter described, and the same having become delinquent on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1906, I, T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of the County of Amador, State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by law, did upon Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1906, levy upon the following described Real and Personal Property, and as such Tax Collector will, on

Saturday the 4th day of August, 1906.

at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., sell the same in front of the Court House at Jackson, in said County, to the People of the State of California, under the provisions of Sections 3764, 3765 and 3767 of the Political Code, unless the Taxes Delinquent, together with the costs and percentage, are paid previous to the hour fixed for said sale on said day.

The amount now due on each assessment, including costs and percentage, are as follows:

[All property described by township and range is north and east of Mt. Diablo base and meridian, respectively.]

## Township One.

De Witt, I. N.—The Isaac Newton tract mine in Jackson mining district, and designated as lot No. 80, in section 34 township 6, range 11, 17 acres; and a quartz mine on Murphy's land in Jackson mining district, and designated as lots 71 and 72, in section 34, township 6, range 11, 32 acres; and personal property. . . . . 33 12  
Jackson Exploration Co.—A tract of land, being lot No. 5 in the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 31 township 6, range 11, 20 acres. . . . . 50 00  
Mother Lode Mining Co.—The Consolidated McManara quartz mine in Jackson mining district, and designated as lots 81 and 82, in section 3 township 5, range 12. . . . . 17 37  
Moore Mining Co.—A tract of land, being a fractional part of section 34 township 6, range 11, 15 acres, and southeast quarter of township 6, range 11, 15 acres, and southwest quarter of township 6, range 11, 15 acres. . . . . 17 37

ship 6 range 11, 40 acres, and fractional part section 28 township 6 range 11, 80 acres, and fractional part of north half of north half of section 33 township 6 range 11, 42 acres; embracing the Moore mine, being in Jackson mining district. . . . . 315 50  
Nevills, W. A.—A tract of land being a fractional part of northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 35 township 6 range 11, 28 acres; and fractional part of north half of north half of section 33 township 6 range 11, 42 acres; and lots Nos. 1, 4 and 5 of section 10 township 5, range 11, 15 acres. . . . . 13 62  
Rau, E. P.—The Del Rey quartz mine, being located in section 10 township 5, range 11, and fractional part southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 10 township 5, range 11, and buildings and other improvements. . . . . 14 00  
Shearler, J. L.—A tract of land being lots Nos. 2 and 4 of section 10 township 6, range 11, 119 acres. . . . . 11 75  
Vogt, H. F.—The Vogt gravel claim in section 32, township 6 range 12, a mineral claim below reservoir; the Marion claim mineral, and a certain ditch taking water from Marion gulch, and a second ditch taking water from Reservoir gulch; also the Llewellyn claim. . . . . 24 12

## Township Two.

Morton, J. D. et al. interest acquired by mortgage executed by the American Pacific Mining and Development Co. on property in Butte Co., being the Black Frisco, Dream, Bonanza, Queen, Anna, Williams, New Year, Annie Laurie, Golden Eagle Oriental, swapstake, El Dorado and Superior quartz mines, and property in Amador Co., being the River King quartz mine and all rights under notice of appropriation of water; and in deep gravel placer mine and the Nigger Hill cement gravel mine, and rights under agreement between J. D. and W. Cook and the American Pacific Mining and Development Co. original and present value of mortgage \$10,000, dated July 31, 1901, to run 5 years. . . . . 14 40  
Ah Yan—Lots in Lancha Plana, being lots 24, 25, 26 and 27, block 4. . . . . 3 90  
Bawden, C. E.—A one-half interest in a certain ditch taking water from Jackson creek near stone house and conveying same to Lancha Plana and vicinity. . . . . 21 58  
Cratt, Wilson—A house and lot in Lancha Plana, being lot 7 block 4. . . . . 4 70  
Perkey, Mrs. E.—estate of a tract of land being fractional part of east half of section 7 township 5, range 9, 63 acres, and fractional part of north half section 8 township 5, range 9, 71 acres. . . . . 28 79  
Southerland, D.—A interest created by mortgage executed by George D. Scofield on realty of Mrs. S. L. Tibbels original and present value of security \$800, dated October 22nd, 1901, to run 5 years. . . . . 7 25  
Tong Tock Co.—mining claim in Lancha Plana. . . . . 5 31  
Westmoreland and Son—A one-half interest in a suspension bridge across the Mokelumne river, and being near the town of Lancha Plana. . . . . 3 31

## Township Three.

A O U W, Jackson Lodge—a hall and lot in Volcano, being lot 13 block 13. . . . . 2 75  
Beebe, Joseph—A tract of land being the north half of section 39 township 8, range 15, 320 acres. . . . . 18 50  
Boyer, Mrs. Francis—a tract of land being northeast quarter of section 39 township 8, range 15, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of southeast quarter, 180 acres. . . . . 10 62  
Barney, Mrs. J. L.—realty in Oleta, being lots No. 10, 11 and 12, in block 4. . . . . 2 18  
Batchelder, T. C.—A tract of land, being southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section 34 township 7, range 12, 80 acres, and personal property. . . . . 8 60  
Boyer, J. P.—A tract of land, being northeast quarter of section 34 township 7, range 12, 80 acres, and personal property. . . . . 8 60  
Carver, John—a tract of land being the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 34 township 8, range 15, 40 acres. . . . . 2 75  
Clark Brothers—a tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 2 township 7, range 11, and the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 2 township 7, range 11, 160 acres; and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 3 township 7, range 11, 80 acres. . . . . 12 87  
Davis, Mrs. M. L.—A tract of land being the east half of northwest quarter of section 27 township 7, range 14, 40 acres; and west half of northeast quarter of section 27 township 7, range 14, 40 acres. . . . . 9 50  
Denend & Elmore—a mining claim being in section 2 township 7, range 12, 20 acres. . . . . 3 87  
Eells, H. K.—The Slaughter House Quartz mine in the southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 34 township 8, range 11, 8 acres. . . . . 2 75  
Estes, T. W.—A tract of land being the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 15 township 8, range 11, 40 acres. . . . . 3 20  
Endeavor Mining Co.—A parcel of land being the west half of southeast quarter of section 11 township 8, range 11, 20 acres. . . . . 11 75  
Ferris, J. H.—A tract of land being the south half of section 36 township 8, range 15, 320 acres. . . . . 18 50  
Frye, J. W.—A house and lot in Volcano, being lot 6 block 11. . . . . 1 81  
Fieldheimer, C.—A tract of land being the north half of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 21 township 7, range 13, 160 acres. . . . . 10 62  
Greenwood, J. A.—The Clear Water Quartz mine in Volcano mining district. . . . . 5 52  
Gifford, David R.—A tract of land being northeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of southeast quarter and west half of northwest quarter of section 31 township 8, range 15, 140 acres. . . . . 9 50  
Hadley, E. S. and S. K. Thornton—a tract of land being west half of west half of northwest quarter of section 28 township 8, range 11, 40 acres. . . . . 5 90  
Hollister, H. A.—A quartz mine known as the Whitmore in Volcano mining district and a mile west of Volcano. . . . . 14 00  
Hatch, Mary, and J. W. Marshall—a tract of land, being the northeast quarter of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 1 township 7, range 12, 80 acres, and 1 acre, holder and other improvements. . . . . 11 00  
Harrel, P. M.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of southeast quarter section 14 township 8 range

11, 40 acres, and north half of northeast quarter section 29 township 8 range 10, and the Last Chance quartz mine in Amador City mining district. . . . . 9 50  
Finn, Ray—a tract of land being the northeast quarter of section 22 township 7 range 11, 160 acres. . . . . 11 75  
Hodge, Wm and Alex—a house on Lincoln mining ground in Sutter Creek. . . . . 8 37  
Lincoln Gold Mining Co.—The Lincoln gold mine in Sutter Creek mining district, and designated as lot No. 42, in section 6, township 6 range 11, and also hoisting works and machinery connected with same, and one air compressor. . . . . 231 65  
Leggett, Annie—A tract of land being northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 23 township 7 range 11, 40 acres. . . . . 2 75  
Morgan, Mrs. C. E.—A house and lot in Sutter Creek, being lot 3 block 21. . . . . 27 89  
Raghuvar, D.—A tract of land being Amador City, being lot 21 block 1. . . . . 2 75  
Walt, W. A.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 23 township 7 range 11, 160 acres. . . . . 11 75  
Teusch, Wilhelm—A tract of land being and secured by trust deed executed by Western Gold Mining Co. on the west half of southeast quarter of section 4 township 6, range 10, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 5 township 6 range 11, all properties of the said Western Gold Mining Co. original valuation of security \$10,000, present value \$15,000, Amador Co. by agreement \$15,000, dated December 2nd, 1902. . . . . 338 00

## Township Five.

Bawden, T. P.—A house and lot in Plymouth being lot 11 block 14. . . . . 2 07  
Centennial Mining Co.—The Centennial quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and designated as lot 72 in the southwest quarter of section 12 township 7 range 10, and hoist on same. . . . . 23 00  
Andrews, John F.—Interest created by mortgage executed by A. J. Grain and wife on east half of northwest quarter of section 19 township 8, range 15, and southeast quarter of section 19 township 8, range 15, original and present value of mortgage \$800; dated July 12, 1905, to run 5 years. . . . . 13 10  
Cable, H. L.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of section 27 township 8, range 10, 160 acres, and personal property. . . . . 8 00  
Chattell, Mrs. M.—realty in New Chicago, near Drytown, being two houses and lots. . . . . 2 75  
Castle, C. C.—The Price quartz mine in Plymouth mining dist, in west half of northeast quarter of section 20 township 8, range 10, 20 acres. . . . . 7 25  
Ekol, Edgar—a tract of land being lot No. 4 of northwest quarter and lot No. 3 of southeast quarter of section 3 township 7 range 9, and southeast quarter of section 4 township 7 range 9, 2 1/2 acres, and personal property. . . . . 67 41  
Volz, A. G.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 18 township 7 range 10, 40 acres. . . . . 5 00  
Garrett, J. K.—A quartz mine located in the east half of northeast quarter of section 4 township 7 range 10. . . . . 11 75  
Guhl, Henry—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 15 township 8, range 10, 30 acres; and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 22 township 8, range 10, 30 acres. . . . . 7 25  
Gordon, H. P.—The Golden Gate quartz mine described as lot 88 in sections 11 and 14 township 7 range 10, 116 acres. . . . . 0 12  
Grey, Mrs. L.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 5 block 7. . . . . 2 18  
Helsch, P. E.—A lot in Drytown being lot 6 block 14. . . . . 1 05  
Hart, John—a tract of land being a fractional part of northeast quarter of section 23 township 8 range 10, 116 acres. . . . . 15 12  
Holman, J. H.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 15. . . . . 3 30  
Klamath Consolidated Hydraulic Gold Mining Co.—A tract of land being southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 18 township 7 range 9, 80 acres. . . . . 17 38  
Kreiss, Mrs. A.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 4 block 9. . . . . 1 62  
Kaufman, H.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 7 township 7 range 10, 40 acres. . . . . 3 34  
Love, A. W.—A tract of land being a fractional part of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 23 township 8 range 10. . . . . 5 00  
Ludwig, John, estate of.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 23. . . . . 2 75  
Lusich, John—A lot in Plymouth being lot 3 block 21, and lot in Plymouth being lot 4 block 21. . . . . 2 40  
Lagomarsino, L. A.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 2 block 21. . . . . 1 05  
McGregor, John—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 6, and personal property. . . . . 2 75  
McFarlane, Mrs. Mary—A tract of land being lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of section 4 township 8, range 10, 23 acres, and personal property. . . . . 26 99  
Nichols, Mrs. S. R.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 10 block 20. . . . . 1 62  
Needham, Mrs. S.—A house and lot in Plymouth being lot 2 block 13. . . . . 2 75  
Owens, Mrs. A.—A lot in Plymouth, being lot 2 block 17. . . . . 1 62  
Pocahontas Improvement Co.—The Pocahontas quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and designated as lot No. 81, being in sections 24 and 25 township 8, range 10, and hoisting works, and one old ten stamp mill connected with same, and the California quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and described as lot No. 74 in section 24 township 8, range 10, and a certain water ditch taking water from Bluff Lakes reservoir and conveying same to the Pocahontas mine. . . . . 23 02  
Potter, P. M.—A tract of land being southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 20 township 8 range 10, and fractional part of southeast quarter of southeast quarter, and fraction east half of northeast quarter of section 20 township 8, range 10, 150 acres. . . . . 8 37  
Pulich, John—a lot in Plymouth being lot 3 block 30. . . . . 1 62  
Richardson, H. M.—The Atlantic quartz mine in Drytown mining district and described as lot 96 in sections 13 and 21 township 7 range 10. . . . . 11 75  
Reeves, Thos. R.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 6 block 18, and personal property. . . . . 1 35  
Ritter, Mrs. Jennie—A tract of land being southeast quarter of southeast quarter and west half of southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 5 township 7 range 9, 40 acres, and east half of northeast quarter of section 5 township 7 range 9, 40 acres, and north half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter and west half of northeast quarter of section 5 township 7 range 9, 40 acres. . . . . 2 99  
Eclipse Mining Co.—The Eclipse quartz mine, in Amador City mining district, and designated as lot No. 73, in section 36 township 7 range 10, and the northeast quarter of northeast quarter mine, in Amador City

mining district, and des. as lot No. 46 in section 36 township 7 range 10, and the Last Chance quartz mine in Amador City mining district. . . . . 90 50  
Finn, Ray—a tract of land being the northeast quarter of section 22 township 7 range 11, 160 acres. . . . . 11 75  
Hodge, Wm and Alex—a house on Lincoln mining ground in Sutter Creek. . . . . 8 37  
Lincoln Gold Mining Co.—The Lincoln gold mine in Sutter Creek mining district, and designated as lot No. 42, in section 6, township 6 range 11, and also hoisting works and machinery connected with same, and one air compressor. . . . . 231 65  
Leggett, Annie—A tract of land being northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 23 township 7 range 11, 40 acres. . . . . 2 75  
Morgan, Mrs. C. E.—A house and lot in Sutter Creek, being lot 3 block 21. . . . . 27 89  
Raghuvar, D.—A tract of land being Amador City, being lot 21 block 1. . . . . 2 75  
Walt, W. A.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 23 township 7 range 11, 160 acres. . . . . 11 75  
Teusch, Wilhelm—A tract of land being and secured by trust deed executed by Western Gold Mining Co. on the west half of southeast quarter of section 4 township 6, range 10, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 5 township 6 range 11, all properties of the said Western Gold Mining Co. original valuation of security \$10,000, present value \$15,000, Amador Co. by agreement \$15,000, dated December 2nd, 1902. . . . . 338 00

## Township Five.

Bawden, T. P.—A house and lot in Plymouth being lot 11 block 14. . . . . 2 07  
Centennial Mining Co.—The Centennial quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and designated as lot 72 in the southwest quarter of section 12 township 7 range 10, and hoist on same. . . . . 23 00  
Andrews, John F.—Interest created by mortgage executed by A. J. Grain and wife on east half of northwest quarter of section 19 township 8, range 15, and southeast quarter of section 19 township 8, range 15, original and present value of mortgage \$800; dated July 12, 1905, to run 5 years. . . . . 13 10  
Cable, H. L.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of section 27 township 8, range 10, 160 acres, and personal property. . . . . 8 00  
Chattell, Mrs. M.—realty in New Chicago, near Drytown, being two houses and lots. . . . . 2 75  
Castle, C. C.—The Price quartz mine in Plymouth mining dist, in west half of northeast quarter of section 20 township 8, range 10, 20 acres. . . . . 7 25  
Ekol, Edgar—a tract of land being lot No. 4 of northwest quarter and lot No. 3 of southeast quarter of section 3 township 7 range 9, and southeast quarter of section 4 township 7 range 9, 2 1/2 acres, and personal property. . . . . 67 41  
Volz, A. G.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 18 township 7 range 10, 40 acres. . . . . 5 00  
Garrett, J. K.—A quartz mine located in the east half of northeast quarter of section 4 township 7 range 10. . . . . 11 75  
Guhl, Henry—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 15 township 8, range 10, 30 acres; and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 22 township 8, range 10, 30 acres. . . . . 7 25  
Gordon, H. P.—The Golden Gate quartz mine described as lot 88 in sections 11 and 14 township 7 range 10, 116 acres. . . . . 0 12  
Grey, Mrs. L.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 5 block 7. . . . . 2 18  
Helsch, P. E.—A lot in Drytown being lot 6 block 14. . . . . 1 05  
Hart, John—a tract of land being a fractional part of northeast quarter of section 23 township 8 range 10, 116 acres. . . . . 15 12  
Holman, J. H.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 15. . . . . 3 30  
Klamath Consolidated Hydraulic Gold Mining Co.—A tract of land being southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 18 township 7 range 9, 80 acres. . . . . 17 38  
Kreiss, Mrs. A.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 4 block 9. . . . . 1 62  
Kaufman, H.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 7 township 7 range 10, 40 acres. . . . . 3 34  
Love, A. W.—A tract of land being a fractional part of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 23 township 8 range 10. . . . . 5 00  
Ludwig, John, estate of.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 23. . . . . 2 75  
Lusich, John—A lot in Plymouth being lot 3 block 21, and lot in Plymouth being lot 4 block 21. . . . . 2 40  
Lagomarsino, L. A.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 2 block 21. . . . . 1 05  
McGregor, John—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 6, and personal property. . . . . 2 75  
McFarlane, Mrs. Mary—A tract of land being lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of section 4 township 8, range 10, 23 acres, and personal property. . . . . 26 99  
Nichols, Mrs. S. R.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 10 block 20. . . . . 1 62  
Needham, Mrs. S.—A house and lot in Plymouth being lot 2 block 13. . . . . 2 75  
Owens, Mrs. A.—A lot in Plymouth, being lot 2 block 17. . . . . 1 62  
Pocahontas Improvement Co.—The Pocahontas quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and designated as lot No. 81, being in sections 24 and 25 township 8, range 10, and hoisting works, and one old ten stamp mill connected with same, and the California quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and described as lot No. 74 in section 24 township 8, range 10, and a certain water ditch taking water from Bluff Lakes reservoir and conveying same to the Pocahontas mine. . . . . 23 02  
Potter, P. M.—A tract of land being southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 20 township 8 range 10, and fractional part of southeast quarter of southeast quarter, and fraction east half of northeast quarter of section 20 township 8, range 10, 150 acres. . . . . 8 37  
Pulich, John—a lot in Plymouth being lot 3 block 30. . . . . 1 62  
Richardson, H. M.—The Atlantic quartz mine in Drytown mining district and described as lot 96 in sections 13 and 21 township 7 range 10. . . . . 11 75  
Reeves, Thos. R.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 6 block 18, and personal property. . . . . 1 35  
Ritter, Mrs. Jennie—A tract of land being southeast quarter of southeast quarter and west half of southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 5 township 7 range 9, 40 acres, and east half of northeast quarter of section 5 township 7 range 9, 40 acres, and north half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northeast quarter and west half of northeast quarter of section 5 township 7 range 9, 40 acres. . . . . 2 99  
Eclipse Mining Co.—The Eclipse quartz mine, in Amador City mining district, and designated as lot No. 73, in section 36 township 7 range 10, and the northeast quarter of northeast quarter mine, in Amador City

of northeast quarter of section 8 township 7 range 9, 150 acres, and that certain ditch known as the Amador and Sacramento Canal, conveying water from the Cosumnes river at a point near Murietta county, and all dunes, dams and reservoirs connected therewith. . . . . 369 0  
Ralph, Mrs. E.—realty near Amador City, being the eastern portion of house and lot at Bunker Hill mine, and personal property. . . . . 3 65  
Smith, Valentine—a tract of land being northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 13 township 8 range 10, and east half of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 14 township 8 range 10, 160 acres. . . . . 13 55  
Shovel, Kate and E. T. Morris—A parcel of land being the north half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 28 township 7 range 9, 20 acres. . . . . 8 91  
Slavich, A.—A house and lot in Plymouth being lot 6 block 28, and lot in Plymouth being lot 7 block 28. . . . . 4 43  
Slavich, Peter—a house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 5 block 25, and lot in Plymouth being lot 6 block 25. . . . . 2 07  
Seymour, Mrs. A.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 10 block 16. . . . . 1 05  
Turner, Alice M.—The Pension place mine being in northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 2 township 8 range 9, 17 acres. . . . . 11 75  
Thomas, Wm.—A house and lot in Plymouth lot 2 block 22. . . . . 2 75  
White Mountain Mining Co.—The Mountain quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and designated as lot No. 43, in north half of section 19 township 7 range 11. . . . . 34 25  
Williams, J. H.—A house and lot in Plymouth being lot 4 block 20. . . . . 2 18  
Wentworth, B. S. Co.—A tract of land being the northwest quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 28 township 7 range 9, 80 acres. . . . . 11 75  
Wilson, Francis—A tract of land being fraction of west half of northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 27 township 7 range 14, 145 acres. . . . . 12 57  
Stahl, S. S. and J. F. Taylor—Interest created by mortgage executed by Western Pennsylvania Gold Mining Co. on northwest quarter of southwest quarter (containing 40 acres) section 36 township 8 range 10, original and present value of mortgage \$10,000, dated Nov. 8, 1881, to run 9 years. . . . . 225 50  
Wheeler, S. C.—A tract of land, being a fractional part of northeast quarter of southeast quarter and northeast quarter and all of northeast quarter and southeast quarter section 39 township 8 range 10, 125 acres, and personal property. . . . . 16 25  
Zenth Mining Co.—The Zenth quartz mine in Plymouth mining district in section 4 township 7 range 10, 30 acres, and ten acre mill on same. . . . . 68 00  
Zibilich, John—a house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 1 block 25, and lot in Plymouth being lot 2 block 25, and lot in Plymouth, being lot 3 block 25, and personal property. . . . . 10 34

## Township Five.

Bawden, T. P.—A house and lot in Plymouth being lot 11 block 14. . . . . 2 07  
Centennial Mining Co.—The Centennial quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and designated as lot 72 in the southwest quarter of section 12 township 7 range 10, and hoist on same. . . . . 23 00  
Andrews, John F.—Interest created by mortgage executed by A. J. Grain and wife on east half of northwest quarter of section 19 township 8, range 15, and southeast quarter of section 19 township 8, range 15, original and present value of mortgage \$800; dated July 12, 1905, to run 5 years. . . . . 13 10  
Cable, H. L.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of section 27 township 8, range 10, 160 acres, and personal property. . . . . 8 00  
Chattell, Mrs. M.—realty in New Chicago, near Drytown, being two houses and lots. . . . . 2 75  
Castle, C. C.—The Price quartz mine in Plymouth mining dist, in west half of northeast quarter of section 20 township 8, range 10, 20 acres. . . . . 7 25  
Ekol, Edgar—a tract of land being lot No. 4 of northwest quarter and lot No. 3 of southeast quarter of section 3 township 7 range 9, and southeast quarter of section 4 township 7 range 9, 2 1/2 acres, and personal property. . . . . 67 41  
Volz, A. G.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 18 township 7 range 10, 40 acres. . . . . 5 00  
Garrett, J. K.—A quartz mine located in the east half of northeast quarter of section 4 township 7 range 10. . . . . 11 75  
Guhl, Henry—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 15 township 8, range 10, 30 acres; and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 22 township 8, range 10, 30 acres. . . . . 7 25  
Gordon, H. P.—The Golden Gate quartz mine described as lot 88 in sections 11 and 14 township 7 range 10, 116 acres. . . . . 0 12  
Grey, Mrs. L.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 5 block 7. . . . . 2 18  
Helsch, P. E.—A lot in Drytown being lot 6 block 14. . . . . 1 05  
Hart, John—a tract of land being a fractional part of northeast quarter of section 23 township 8 range 10, 116 acres. . . . . 15 12  
Holman, J. H.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 15. . . . . 3 30  
Klamath Consolidated Hydraulic Gold Mining Co.—A tract of land being southeast quarter of northeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 18 township 7 range 9, 80 acres. . . . . 17 38  
Kreiss, Mrs. A.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 4 block 9. . . . . 1 62  
Kaufman, H.—A tract of land being the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 7 township 7 range 10, 40 acres. . . . . 3 34  
Love, A. W.—A tract of land being a fractional part of northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 23 township 8 range 10. . . . . 5 00  
Ludwig, John, estate of.—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 23. . . . . 2 75  
Lusich, John—A lot in Plymouth being lot 3 block 21, and lot in Plymouth being lot 4 block 21. . . . . 2 40  
Lagomarsino, L. A.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 2 block 21. . . . . 1 05  
McGregor, John—A house and lot in Plymouth, being lot 8 block 6, and personal property. . . . . 2 75  
McFarlane, Mrs. Mary—A tract of land being lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of section 4 township 8, range 10, 23 acres, and personal property. . . . . 26 99  
Nichols, Mrs. S. R.—A lot in Plymouth being lot 10 block 20. . . . . 1 62  
Needham, Mrs. S.—A house and lot in Plymouth being lot 2 block 13. . . . . 2 75  
Owens, Mrs. A.—A lot in Plymouth, being lot 2 block 17. . . . . 1 62  
Pocahontas Improvement Co.—The Pocahontas quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and designated as lot No. 81, being in sections 24 and 25 township 8, range 10, and hoisting works, and one old ten stamp mill connected with same, and the California quartz mine in Drytown mining district, and described as lot No. 74 in section 24 township 8, range 10, and a certain water ditch taking water from Bluff Lakes reservoir and conveying same to the Pocahontas mine. . . . . 23 02  
Potter, P. M.—A tract of



## THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by  
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One year (if not in advance) 3.00  
Six months 1.75  
Three months 1.00  
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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador Co.

FRIDAY..... JULY 13, 1906

We want a local correspondent in every town in the county. To any one who will regularly send us the happenings in his or her locality, we will not only send the Ledger, but a daily San Francisco paper, and other reading matter, as well as supply the correspondent with all necessary stationery and stamps for correspondence. We must have a live correspondent at every point, even if we have to pay cash for such service. Now who will volunteer for this work.

Congressman Gillett is making a tour of the southern part of the state, to size up the situation politically. He announces that he is not to be considered, under any circumstance, a candidate for re-nomination to congress. He is after the gubernatorial plum, and nothing else. It is that or nothing with him. And there is no question that he has considerable strength behind him, whether sufficient to land the prize is a moot point. It is hardly probable that any candidate will come anywhere near having a majority at the outset. The prospect for a stubborn and prolonged fight are excellent, if such a scrimmage can be fitly designated by such an expression. There are at least six candidates spoken on the republican side, namely, Pardee, Gillett, Porter, Hayes, Gage and Edson, with others in the background. If a bitter contest ensues, creating animosities that will be likely to exert a potent influence upon the success of the leading candidates, a compromise candidate may be trotted out, satisfactory to all the warring elements.

## Joint Installation.

Installation of officers of Ursula Parlor, No. 1, N. D. G. W. and Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, N. S. G. W. on Tuesday evening, July 10. D. D. Grand President, Allie Johnson, of Chispa Parlor, Ione, installed the officers of Ursula Parlor, and Wm. Schroeder, D. D. G. President, installed the officers of Excelsior Parlor. The officers installed of Ursula Parlor were:

President, Annie Perovich; 1st. vice president, Flora Gilbert; 2d. vice president, Adalina Burgin; 3d. vice president, Kate Driscoll; recording secretary, Emma F. Boorman; financial secretary, Lena J. Podesta; treasurer, Dooley Sanguinetti; marshal, Amelia Schacht; inside sentinel, Mary Morrow; outside sentinel, Mary Doyle; trustees, Annie Jackson, Margaret Kirkwood, Ella Caminetti; organist, Rose Podesta; physicians, A. M. Gali, E. E. Endicott and L. Phillips.

Officers of Excelsior Parlor were installed as follows: Past president, Ernest Lemm; president, Thos. Joy; 1st. vice president, J. A. Solari; 2d. vice president, Wm. T. Jones; 3d. vice president, A. L. Stewart; recording secretary, John R. Huberty; financial secretary, Wm. Going; treasurer, Geo. A. Kirkwood; marshal, Geo. E. Vela; trustee, R. C. Rust.

The following literary and amusement program was presented: Address by president, Annie Perovich; selection by Mandolin club; vocal solo, Miss Lottie Devan; instrumental solo, Rose Podesta; vocal solo, Mr. Batalla; remarks by Judge R. C. Rust; vocal solo, Miss Eva Leask; remarks by grand secretary, Laura J. Frakes; remarks by D. D. G. P., Allie Johnson; selections on graphophone by Dr. A. M. Gali.

## School Teachers Appointed.

At the meeting of school trustees last Saturday was the earliest opportunity at which teachers for the ensuing term could be selected in the various districts. From unofficial sources we have heard of the following appointments.

Jackson—All the teachers of last term retained namely, W. H. Greenhalgh, principal; Miss Alice E. Gartin, Miss Anna M. McLaughlin, Miss Mary Bernecich, Miss Margaret Devan, Miss Agnes E. Newman, Miss Nettie E. B. Morrow. Jackson being entitled to one more teacher, by virtue of increase in census of children, the extra teacher selected is Miss Clorinda Cassinelli of Volcano.

Aetna.—Miss Kate J. Driscoll, and Miss Carrie M. Badaracco.

Pine Grove.—Miss Ethel H. March.

Pioneer.—Miss Gerodine McGraw of San Francisco; school commences July 16.

Union.—Miss Agnes M. Raab.

Oneida.—Miss Minnie Payne, Miss Rachel Goldner.

## Unclaimed Letters.

Letters remaining in post office. Juan Abienedo, Felice Benedetti, Miss Nealan Bliss, Cristopel Bijelovich (2), G. Garbarino, B. Griffith, Mrs. C. Langley, Edward Pecoraro, Riccetto Merro, Battista Sardella, John Shehady, Miss M. Vloovich, Jaro Vojovich, Clotilda Botron, (paper).

Weak Lungs  
Bronchitis

For over sixty years doctors have endorsed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for coughs, colds, weak lungs, bronchitis, consumption. You can trust a medicine the best doctors approve. Then trust this the next time you have a hard cough.

"The best kind of a testimonial—  
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Also manufactured by  
SARSAPARILLA  
PILLS.  
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets. We publish  
the formulae of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills keep the bowels regular.  
All vegetable and gently laxative.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The spasm for Sunday observance at Louisville, Ky., has resulted in a determination to prosecute the publisher of Sunday papers there. These spasms occur at intervals all over the country, from New England to California, and the result is always trouble, quarreling and expense. The spasm usually lasts three or four months; then the towns afflicted drift back into their old habits. It's a pity that laws are adopted that cannot be enforced, for the tendency is to create contempt for the law generally.—Atchieson Globe.

## DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Deeds.—Isaac Lepley to R. P. Lepley, lot 15 block 1, Amador City, \$5.

Thomas H. Peek et ux to Christian A. Meiss, jr., part of lot 36 block 10, Jackson, \$10.

E. T. Bamert to F. C. Bamert, an undivided one-third interest in 560 acres in 33-5-9, \$10.

Pietro D. Maggiora to Robert J. Christianson, part of lot 20 block 3, Amador City, \$390.

James O'Brien to Mary O'Brien, 160 acres in 14-8-10, 2-5 interest in Rising Star mine near Plymouth, lots 3 and 4 block 28, Plymouth, \$10.

William D. Laswell to Henry E. Stowers, part of lot 2 block 2, Jackson, \$10.

Joseph Kidd et ux to Luoi Villiborgi et ux, 10 acres near Ione, \$10. Francis A. Viocini to Stephen B. Viocini, lot 8 block 11, Sutter Creek, \$500.

John Levaggi to Mrs. Mary E. Treanman, lot 3 block 9, Sutter Creek, \$100. B. F. Taylor et ux to Walter Taylor, part of lot 2 block 1, Jackson, \$1000.

Trust Deed.—American River Electric Co. to Union Trust Co., all property in Amador and El Dorado counties, \$1,000,000, to be paid on or before 1933 with interest at 5 per cent per annum; also recorded as a mortgage and chattel mortgage.

Satisfactions of Mortgages.—Bank of Amador county to Laswell. Taylor to Blair.

Mortgages.—Clark Courtright et ux to U. F. Elledge, 160 acres in 25-6-10 and 31-6-11, \$1350 for two years at 8 per cent per annum.

Luoi Villiborgi et ux to W. R. Kidd, 10 acres near Ione, \$500 for three years at 9 per cent per annum.

Mrs. Emily V. Blair to B. F. Taylor, lot 8 block 5, Jackson, \$450 for one year at 8 1/2 per cent per annum.

Satisfaction of Chattel Mortgages.—Muldoon to French.

Muldoon to Heffren.

Reconveyance.—David Matty, jr., et al to Clark Courtright, 160 acres in 25-6-10 and 31-6-11, \$1.

Water Rights.—The California Stored Waters Co., locates 50,000 inches on Mokelumne river in 13-6-12.

The California Stored Waters Co., locates 50,000 inches on Mokelumne river in 13-6-12.

## Hotel Arrivals.

National.—Philomene Hagan, Volcano; D. M. Hartigan, May; A. W. Drummond, J. Nossen, A. J. Cohen, T. F. Glenn, E. Kirkpatrick, Sacramento; Bert Lovell, H. Vanorden, San Francisco; Isabelle Finni, Los Angeles; Mrs. L. Story, Missouri; Joe Bush, Sacramento; Daisy M. Shinner, Coulterville; J. A. Monteverde, B. K. Ralph, San Francisco; B. M. Sherwood, Stockton; F. C. Hammond, Sacramento; Miss Hammond, Miss Tulloch Oakdale; C. F. Quingling, San Francisco; Fred Kabh, E. Downs, J. F. Kerfoot, D. Fraser, Sutter Creek; O. E. Martin, Amador City; A. E. Banks, J. R. Rutledge, W. L. Cochran, San Francisco; Wm. McLane, Defender; J. S. Williams, Denver; M. Clooney, Oakland; F. Moran, W. D. Curtis, Bart Warren, Sacramento; J. A. Bittel, Chico; E. D. Boydston, Volcano; Fred Molino, Oakland; Mrs. Gamble, Palo Alto.

Globe.—W. E. Parkford, J. Berge, San Francisco; J. F. Hoffman, Stockton; David Poppoimna, Angeles; Chas. Corin and wife, Campo Seco; Miss M. Shilling, Oleta; Miss Wheeler, Plymouth; Chas. Ludwig, Paloma; John Muldoon, Ione; W. Dennis, Sutter Creek; A. Jones, Pine Grove; Miss McNaughton, Miss Sweeney, Sutter Creek; M. P. Werry, Electra; Miss V. McLaughlin, Volcano; W. Amick, Ione; A. Grillo, Volcano; W. H. Glenn and wife, Defender; Miss Mullen, Ione; W. Rose, Sutter Creek; Mrs. E. M. Markins, Amador City; Mrs. Riley, Miss Johnson, Miss Heffren, Miss Miller, Ione; Frank Cuneo, Chico; V. Bonefoy, San Francisco; Milton Burris, Defender; Bert Williams, Amador City; S. Row, Stockton.

Baseball.

An interesting game of baseball was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators last Sunday, on the Jackson diamond, between the Jackson and Amador City teams, the former proving triumphant with a score of 16 to 7. The complete score was:

Jackson	ab	r	bh	sb	sh	po	a	e	Total	Amador	ab	r	bh	sb	sh	po	a	e	Total
Rogne, rf	-	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vela, cf	-	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Thomas, 1st b	-	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, 1st b	-	5	1	2	1	0	1	4	2
Hubbs, ss	-	5	1	2	1	0	1	4	2	Fortner, 3b & c	5	1	2	0	0	3	2	1	0
Hartley, lf	-	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	Hartley, lf	-	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Arditto, 2b & p	4	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	Bowers, c & 3b	4	0	1	1	0	9	3	1	0
Boro, p & 2b	-	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	Total	39	7	10	0	27	14	6	7	0
Jackson	ab	r	bh	sb	sh	po	a	e	Amador	ab	r	bh	sb	sh	po	a	e	Total	
Brignole, 2d b	3	3	1	2	0	5	2	1	0	White, 3d b	-	4	2	2	1	0	1	1	1
White, 3d b	-	4	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	Adams, p & lf	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Adams, p & lf	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	Cavagnaro, c	-	5	2	3	1	0	10	2	0
Cavagnaro, c	-	5	2	3	1	0	10	2	0	Shannon, cf	-	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Shannon, cf	-	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	Lagmarsino, lf, p	5	2	2	2	0	3	6	0	0
Lagmarsino, lf, p	5	2	2	2	0	3	6	0	0	Kerr, 1st b	-	4	2	1	0	8	0	1	0
Kerr, 1st b	-	4	2	1	0	8	0	1	0	Pierce, ss	-	5	2	0	1	0	0	3	0
Pierce, ss	-	5	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	Noce, rf	-	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Noce, rf	-	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Total	40	16	12	9	0	27	17	7	0
Total	40	16	12	9	0	27	17	7	0	SUMMARY.									

Home Run—Cavagnaro. Two-base hits—Lagmarsino, Cavagnaro, Hartley, Noce, Thomas. 1st base on balls—Off Adams 1, off Lagmarsino 4, off Ardito 2, off Boro 2. Left on base—Amador 8, Jackson 5. Struck out—by Boro 8, by Ardito 1; by Adams 3, by Lagmarsino 5. Wild pitch—Ardito 1. Innings pitched—By Boro 8, by Ardito 1, last innings Adams 3, Lagmarsino 5. Passed balls—Cavagnaro 2, Bowers 1. Hit by pitched ball—Brignole 2, White, Shannon. Double play—Vela to Ardito. Earned runs—Amador 9, Jackson 5. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Umpire—Wm. Ardito, scorer—R. W. Scott.

## RUNS BY INNINGS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Jackson - 1 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 7

Amador - 5 0 0 0 2 0 0 9 - 16

## CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Fatally Burned.

A deplorable case of fatal burning happened at Latrobe on Friday last, the victim being a bright girl named Emily Julia Muller. She started to light the fire to prepare the evening meal, and resorted to the dangerous practice of using coal oil for this purpose. In pouring the oil on the fire, the contents of the can ignited and exploded, setting fire to her clothing. She ran outside screaming, and threw herself on the ground to extinguish the flames, but before they were extinguished she had received terrible burns, and died of her injuries on the following day. The funeral was conducted on Monday last, H. E. Potter of Plymouth, being the undertaker. The unfortunate victim was 14 years, 6 months, and 14 days old.

Something doing on the 18th.

## CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

WONDERFUL

Mail Order Offers

1c a lb.

BEST GRANULATED SUGAR

We have packed and ready for shipment a quantity of wonderful grocery offers.

Grocery offer No. 17, retail value \$13.60, which we sell for \$9.00 contains the following:

50 lbs. Dry Granulated Sugar...\$ 50

10 lbs. Best Roast Coffee... 2.50

10 lbs. Fancy Head Rice... 35

2 lbs. Best Eng. Bkfst Tea... 1.00

30 Bars Eastern Laundry Soap... 1.30

9 Bars Violette Toilet Soap... .35

5 lbs. Pure Baking Powder... 2.50

\$9.00

Mason Fruit Jars, Pints... 45c doz.

Mason Fruit Jars, Quarts... 55c doz.

Mason Fruit Jars, 1 Gal... 70c doz.

Hand-made Fruit Cans

All of our cans are made in our own shops and are free from poison.

Pints, 85c doz.; quarts, 85c doz.

WHITE LAWN WAISTS

98c.

No firm in America ever offered such a wonderful value. Made of extra fine white lawn with a circular yoke of Valenciennes lace; tucked front; center of Swiss embroidery; row of Valenciennes lace on either side; short sleeves; button back. Size, 32 to 44. White only. Sells everywhere for \$1.75. Breuners' Brothers' price, 98c.

CATALOG FREE

This great mail order house has moved, temporarily, to Sacramento, in order to immediately protect its vast business. We are now in shape to fill your orders for anything you want—AS WE SELL EVERYTHING. Send for Catalog—IT'S FREE.

Breuners' Brothers

"California's Greatest Mail Order House"

527 Eye Street,

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GO TO

FRANK DUHINE'S

Saloon and Restaurant

Main street, Plymouth.

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Meals served at all hours, at reasonable prices. Clean and up-to-date in every way. 1913

THE NEW IDEA

KENNEDY'S

Moves the Bowels

## The Le Doux Case.

In the case of Mrs. Emma Le Doux, convicted of the murder of A. N. McVicar in Stockton on the 23d of March, last Monday was the day fixed by the superior court of San Joaquin county, for passing sentence upon the convicted prisoner. There was one possible sentence to pronounce under the form of verdict rendered—namely, the penalty of death. The court room was again crowded with the morbidly curious, the women greatly predominating. Mrs. Ledoux appeared attired in black, and seemed pale, and shrunken in features, and worn out, but still self-possessed and dignified in bearing. She was represented by Attorney Farrall. C. H. Crocker was not present, he having business to attend to in San Andreas.

When Judge Nutter ordered Mrs. Ledoux to stand up, she rose to her feet, placing her hands upon the table before her as if to support herself. The court asked if she had legal cause why judgment should not be pronounced. At this point attorney Farrall interposed; and the defendant resumed her seat. The attorney thereupon made a motion for a new trial, alleging misconduct on the part of the jury, errors of the court in its rulings, illegal seizure of letters belonging to the accused; the prejudice of officials entrusted with the duty of summoning jurors; also the ruling of the court in not permitting the defendant to introduce evidence disproving motive, and introduction of evidence relative to a bigamous marriage. A sensation was created when the attorney introduced two affidavits tending to show prejudice on the part of at least one juror, August C. Ritter. One affidavit was sworn to by Charles F. Murphy, a colored person, 19 years of age. It read as follows:

"Charles F. Murphy, being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says, 'I am 19 years of age and reside at 735 East Main street, in the city of Stockton. I have known August C. Ritter, who was one of the jurors in the trial of the defendant, Emma Le Doux, in the above entitled case, for a period of two years; that after the said August C. Ritter was selected and sworn as a juror in said case, and while said case was being tried in the above court, and before the taking of testimony had been closed and the cause submitted to said jury, affiant met said August C. Ritter in the courthouse of San Joaquin county and asked him what about the woman, referring to the defendant above named, and said August C. Ritter replied: 'I will hang the —', referring to the defendant."

The other affidavit read as follows: "William H. Smith, on oath being duly sworn, states that he is well acquainted with August C. Ritter, one of the jurors in the above entitled case and one of the jurors who tried said defendant, Emma Le Doux, and found her guilty; that after the commission of the offense charged against the defendant and prior to the time of his selection as a juror in said case, the said August C. Ritter said to affiant: 'I believe that woman,' referring to defendant, 'is guilty and she ought to have her neck broke.'"

After said Ritter had been selected as a juror, affiant met Ritter at City Park, at the east end of Main street, in Stockton, and was told by said Ritter that he was down there sweating on the Le Doux jury. Affiant then said, 'How can you serve as a juror in that case,' and Ritter said, 'Well, I am there, and nothing more.'

The affidavits staggered the court, mainly no doubt in the audacity involved in their presentation. Under the instruction of the court the jurors were not allowed to talk about the case either among themselves or to outsiders during the trial; to attempt to converse about the case to a juror was contempt of the court, and yet two men came forward and admitted that they had actually talked with Ritter about the case. Ritter, it seems, is not in the state at the present time. He is somewhere in the east on a visit to his mother, and hence it will be some time before he will be able to answer the charges made against him. Judge Nutter at once ordered citations to issue, commanding the affidavit makers, Murphy and Smith to appear on Tuesday to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The court ordered them to pay a fine of \$100 each and be imprisoned for two days.

The hearing of motion for new trial was continued until Ritter can be heard in his own behalf.

Caution to Water Consumers.

To stop the wastage of water during the night, all consumers are hereby prohibited from using water for sprinkling or irrigating after 9 o'clock p. m. Persons found allowing water to run after that hour will be liable to have the supply cut off for all purposes. And a charge will be made in order to have the domestic supply turned on again. I am compelled to adopt this rule, because the wastage lately has been so great, that it has been impossible to keep the tank full at night for protection against fire. Mrs. C. Richtmyer, Proprietress. Jackson, July 13, 1906—3t.

GO TO

FRANK DUHINE'S

Saloon and Restaurant

Main street, Plymouth.

Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Meals served at all hours, at reasonable prices. Clean and up-to-date in every way. 1913

THE NEW IDEA

KENNEDY'S

Moves the Bowels

Best for Children

Red Clover Blossom on Every Bottle

Kennedy's



## A BARGAIN

A Guaranteed  
RAZOR and STROP  
for \$1.50

COME IN AND EXAMINE

RUHSER'S

CITY PHARMACY.

Jackson, Cal.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall Inches	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall Inches
July 1 (06)	56 94	0.00	July 17 (06)	48 90	0.00
2	62 9	0.00	18	55 94	0.00
3	57 94	0.00	19	60 93	0.00
4	66 96	0.00	20	56 92	0.00
5	58 93	0.00	21	54 90	0.00
6	59 96	0.00	22	53 89	0.00
7	58 97	0.00	23	56 92	0.00
8	58 98	0.00	24	57 90	0.00
9	65 98	0.00	25	52 80	0.00
10	59 97	0.00	26	52 80 0.20	
11	57 90	0.00	27	52 80	0.00
12	64 100	0.00	28	44 85	0.00
13	64 100	0.00	29	50 84	0.00
14	64 100	0.00	30	50 84	0.00
15	64 100	0.00	31	50 84	0.00

Total rainfall for season to date... 35.19 inches  
To corresponding period last season... 32.31

## LOCAL NEWS

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

N. Harwood, who was well known to many in this county, especially around Amador City and Sutter, as he was president of the South Spring Hill Mining Company, and one of the heaviest stockholders in that concern, died at his home in Leominster, Massachusetts, the 30th of June last. He has visited Amador county several times, not only when the mine was in its bonanza days, but since it ceased running. He was in Amador City about four months ago. He was a prominent manufacturer of worsteds in Massachusetts, and leaves a large estate.

"The Chinn-Beretta Optical Co. are again sending their expert optician to Jackson. You can consult him at Ruhser's Pharmacy, Thursday, July 13."

R. E. Phillips, jr., a brother of Dr. L. E. Phillips, came up from San Francisco the first of this week, looking for horses to purchase. There is a great demand for horses in the clearing of debris from the burned district, and the demand is likely to continue long after the debris is removed, in the rebuilding operations.

Clarence Bradshaw of Pine Grove, went to San Francisco Tuesday morning to see the sights; also George Vela of Jackson.

Robt. Kerr had the great misfortune of losing one of his fingers while at work Monday morning at the Key-stone mine. In some way the skip ran over the fingers on the right hand, amputating one and badly injuring another.—Ione Enterprise.

Get the weak spots in your old narrow patched at Pete Piccardo's.

The office of the grand secretary of Native Daughters of the Golden West has been removed from Geary street to 17 Scott street, San Francisco. Miss Frakes, having been granted a month's vacation, left for her parents' home in Sutter Creek last week.—Sacramento Union.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettie keeps the best.

The Chinn-Beretta Optical Co. gives you the best workmanship in lenses, and the most skillful of eye testing. They make regular trips here every few weeks, thus insuring satisfaction. Consult their optician at Ruhser's Pharmacy, Thursday, July 13.

The sprinkling cart purchased by the city of Jackson, is in Stockton. It came from the east, but on arrival in the Slough City it was found that it did not have the sprinkler attachment of the kind desired, and so it was detained in that city until the sprinklers could be sent from the factory in the east. It has been two or three weeks since the order was given, and the complete outfit ought to be here in a few days.

Louis Plasso, who came down from Silver Lake Tuesday, confirms the reports previously circulated about the backwardness of the season in the mountains. He says there was about 2 feet of snow on the level in places. The places where the snow has about disappeared were bare of feed. The white mantle, under the warm spell was fast disappearing, and cattle men are starting to drive their bands into the high altitudes. For backwardness the present season is without a parallel for the past ten or fifteen years at least.

Steve Ferrari expected to start with his cattle for the mountain range near Silver Lake yesterday—the first, we believe, to break the way with stock this season. According to recent reports the snow was five feet to six feet deep in the neighborhood of Blue Lakes.

State superintendent T. J. Kirk has apportioned the sum of \$284.04 from state school moneys, for the support of the Ione high school.

Mrs. Mary D. Page Watson, who has been around Jackson for several weeks looking after property interests, left Monday last for Pacific Grove, to remain there for a short time, and from thence she goes to Dairy, a small town in New Hampshire.

## THE STAPLES' MURDER CASE.

Judgment of Death Reversed by Supreme Court—A New Trial Ordered.

Wednesday morning, W. J. McGee, the attorney who has had charge of the case of F. N. Staples, on appeal before the supreme court, received a telegram from the clerk of that tribunal announcing that the court had rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the lower court, and ordering a new trial. The case has been pending before the higher court since November last. It was argued and submitted in the early part of the year, and parties interested had been expecting a decision at any moment for several weeks. The long delay created an impression that the case was anything but a clear one from the prosecution's standpoint, and that a reversal was more than probable. Other murder cases submitted even after the Staples' case, had been decided, and in every instance the judgment of the trial court was upheld. The "hanging fire" in this particular case was taken to mean that a contrary decision would be the outcome in the Staples matter.

On receiving the telegram, W. J. McGee repaired to the county jail, and was at once admitted to the presence of the prisoner under sentence of death. The document announcing the glad tidings that the life of the defendant was relieved, temporarily at least from forfeiture to the majesty of offended law, was read to him. He was glad of course, but made no demonstrations of joy such as might be expected of one in his predicament. He simply remarked, "That's pretty good." The attorney said, "Well, let us shake on it," and the two grasped hands cordially.

Staples was not a surprised man at the good news. Indeed, he would have been greatly surprised at any other outcome. He stated, that it was only what he had expected all along when the matter was looked into by disinterested and impartial men. He was asked if he wanted to send word to his friends, and he answered yes. Two telegrams were written out, announcing merely that the court had granted a new trial. One was sent to defendant's father, in Farmington, Maine, and the other to Mrs. Emily Maud Hoxie, who was indicted with the defendant for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Staples, for which the husband was convicted. This was sent to Placerville, where Mrs. Hoxie is engaged in the millinery business.

It was circulated around that the defendant held a sort of levee in jail in the evening, and received congratulations from visitors, male and female. We are able to say that nothing of the kind occurred. Staples is quite handy as a sketch artist. He had made some pictures and given them to parties in town. He also promised samples of his handicraft in this line to others. According to prior arrangement three ladies called Wednesday evening for these pictures. The meeting had nothing whatever to do with the appeal proceedings, and had no bearing on the news of the granting of a new trial.

The reversal of the judgment of conviction was fully anticipated by most people. Notwithstanding, it was one of the longest and costliest trials ever held in Amador county, any other decision by the appellate court would have proved a sore disappointment and surprise to the people generally. The feeling was abroad that Staples ought to have a new trial. That the crime had not been fastened upon him to the extent of warranting the taking of human life.

The full text of the supreme court decision has not been received. We will print it at the earliest possible moment. It is of much interest to know on what particular ground the reversal of the Amador court is based. It is generally supposed that the inherent weakness of the evidence to support the verdict is the main stumbling stone.

If this should prove to be the point on which the reversal hinges, it is the prevailing opinion that it will be conclusive of the whole matter. It would be useless to go to trial again in the face of such a decision, unless other and stronger evidence can be produced, which is not probable.

George Peterson, of Sutter Creek, was brought to the county hospital last Thursday, suffering from a broken jaw, caused in some manner unknown. He was subjected to quite an operation at the hands of the county physician yesterday, to secure the fractured bone in place so as to unite properly.

Word was received by Mrs. Glavinovich yesterday that her sister, Miss Cody Spagnoli, daughter of S. G. Spagnoli, was severely injured by being run into by a street car. She was out in a buggy with her brother Ben Spagnoli, driving on the San Pablo road, about a mile from the Spagnoli home. In trying to control the horse on the approach of a car from the front, the lines became entangled, resulting in another car from the rear striking the vehicle, throwing Miss Spagnoli out. The horse ran away some distance. Bennie was also bruised up considerably, and was carried quite a distance from where his sister was thrown out. He repaired to the spot, and found her unconscious. He secured assistance, and conveyed her home. It was a long time before she came to. The extent of her injuries is not known, but it is believed she will be fully recovered in a few days.

Jos. Garbarini, who has been for seven weeks superintending the construction of a sawmill at Railroad Flat, Calaveras county, has completed that work, and returned to Jackson Wednesday. The mill was in good running order when he left.

Mrs. E. Kay and sister, who has been visiting here, left for Oakland and other points yesterday morning on a visit.

For complete program of the concert on July 18, see announcement elsewhere in this paper.

**DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve**  
For Piles, Burns, Sores.

## CITY TRUSTEES.

The board of trustees of the city of Jackson met last evening; all members present.

Minutes of last meeting were approved as read.

Quarterly report of the city clerk was approved and ordered filed.

Thomas Williams, a cripple appeared before the board and asked for the privilege of selling lead pencils with out having to take out a license.

City marshal's verbal report in regard to garbage cans was received.

Ordinance No. 25, was introduced and read by the clerk, and ordered on the file of unfinished business.

The audit and finance committee reported favorably on the claim of Garbarini Bros. for \$11.10, which was laid over from last meeting.

The committee on streets and sidewalks was ordered to look after the trees planted near the cemetery and make arrangements for watering same.

Thos Williams was granted the privilege of selling lead pencils, for three days without a license.

Adjourned to July 19.

Does evil still, your whole life fill?  
Does wrong betide?  
Your thoughts abide on suicide?  
You need a pill!

Now for prose and facts DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the most pleasant and reliable pills known to-day. They never gripe. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

## Board of Equalization.

The supervisors met as a board of equalization on Monday last. All the members were present. There were no applications or petitions either for an increase or decrease of assessment, so the board adjourned to meet again Monday next, which is the last meeting for equalization purposes. One would reasonably suppose that this failure to ask for relief through the equalization board shows that property holders generally are satisfied with their assessments. But the facts hardly warrant such an inference. The truth is the property holders as a rule, are not aware of the valuation set upon their property for assessment purposes, until the time comes to pay taxes, when it is too late to seek relief. It is true, they have in most cases the statements handed in to the assessor to go by, and the valuation of the preceding year. There certainly ought to be some provision made by law for informing property holders on this vital matter prior to the meeting of the board. Not for many years has the equalization board of Amador county had business of any magnitude to transact. The annual meeting for equalization purpose is mainly a mere matter of formality.

## A Suprised Parson.

Last Saturday evening the Methodist parsonage was the scene of a most delightful surprise party, the occasion being the birthday of Rev. C. E. Winning, the pastor of the local church. For several days the secret plans were being formed, and about nine o'clock the friends took friendly possession of the parsonage and a most delightful evening was enjoyed. Rev. Winning has been almost two years in Jackson and his friends are not confined to any one denomination, and they all wish for him many happy birthdays. The party was well planned and well carried out, and was much more of a surprise than is usually the case.

There has never been a more cordial relation between the people of Jackson and the Methodist pastor than now exists, and the birthday of Mr. Winning gave the community an opportunity to express its kindly feeling to the delight and satisfaction of all concerned. We do not know Mr. Winning's age, but he will be one year older on the seventh of next July.

## Change of Mail Service.

There is much complaint at the north end of the county—Drytown and Plymouth particularly—on account of the new mail schedule, that went into effect on the first of the month. Mail matter from Jackson for these towns, instead of going direct as heretofore, now goes to Ione, and thence to Carbondale, and is there taken by stage with San Francisco and eastern mail to Plymouth, arriving there about five o'clock in the evening. Whereas, under the old schedule, letters and papers from Jackson left every morning about seven and reached Plymouth about 10 a. m. The present arrangement is therefore seven hours loss in the time of delivery of mail from points along the mother lode from Jackson to Amador City. The postal department called for bids for carrying the mail between Jackson and Plymouth, but the bids were deemed too high, and hence the new route was decided upon. The Ledger printed Friday afternoon, if sent by the regular route, would reach Plymouth Saturday evening. To accommodate the people, we will endeavor to send the bundles for Plymouth and the regular route, would reach Plymouth Saturday evening. To accommodate the people, we will endeavor to send the bundles for Plymouth and the regular route, would reach Plymouth Saturday evening.

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## Scalped in the Mine.

The Gwin mine was the scene of a most singular accident last Friday. The peculiarity consisted not so much in the manner of the misfortune, as the nature of the injuries sustained. Frank Lorko is the name of the unfortunate miner. He was working alone in one of the stopes. In some way he lost his footing, and fell thirty-five feet. He fell head foremost, but it is supposed that his descent was broken at several points in route to the bottom. When he finally landed, he was perfectly conscious, and found his hair and scalp attachment had slipped from their moorings on the top of his head, and were actually dangling over his shoulder. His contact with the sharp edges of rock in his involuntary flight had raised his hair as neatly as though done by an Indian warrior in war path times. He was nonplused for a moment at his peculiar predicament, and covered with blood. Carefully throwing his wool back over his head, to the place where the hair ought to grow, he then sought assistance. He was taken to the surface, and the services of Dr. Phillips of Jackson were called in requisition. The surgeon found it the cleanest case of scalping that had ever come under his observation. The skull was not fractured in the least, but both skull and scalp had to be washed thoroughly of the coating of rock and dirt, which they had accumulated in the mixup. It took a large number of stitches to secure the hairy appendage to its rightful position. It will take the victim some weeks before he is sufficiently recovered to tackle underground operations again.

## A Decided Improvement.

This week workmen under the supervision of trustee Garbarini, have removed all the wood planks in front of several business places on the east side of Main street that projected over the sidewalk and into the street proper. These extensions were placed so as to enable persons to lounge there, without interfering with passenger travel on the sidewalks. As the chairs had to go, these projections for the chairs to rest upon also had to go. Main street is rid of these unsightly wooden additions from one end to the other. While on this subject it is well to notice that there are several cement projections remaining, which are as serious a menace to the proper maintenance of the street as the planks that have been taken away. They obstruct the drainage, and gutter way, and while they are tolerated it is impossible to secure a proper drainage of the street. These should go also. There will still be the telephone and electric poles to obstruct, but as these are there by right conferred by the supervisors, we presume they have to remain.

## Vorlander Estate Closed.

J. H. Langhorst and his attorney went over to San Andreas last Monday to settle the affairs of the administration of the estate of Richard Vorlander, who died nearly a year ago in Mokelumne Hill. He willed his property to relatives in Germany, and named J. H. Langhorst as executor. The deceased was an old time miner of this county. He mined in the vicinity of Middle Bar on the old Spanish mine, now known as the Mammoth, from which W. A. Nevills got his first start as a mining magnate. The old miner left no relatives in this county, that were known, and the executor had considerable trouble in finding out all the heirs who were entitled to share in the distribution. The estate consisted of \$2800, all in cash. After paying all expenses, there remains \$2124 in the hands of the executor for distribution. This is an excellent showing; as in accordance with the will the remains were cremated, and forwarded to relatives in Germany, and this, with all legal expenses, traveling to and from San Andreas, attorney's fees, etc., is covered by \$700. The estate is now virtually closed, as far as court proceedings are concerned.

Court Jackson, F. of A., No. 148, installed officers July 12, as follows: Max Ladar, D. G. C. R.; W. D. Dufrene, C. K.; R. E. Horton, S. C. R.; A. Rickert, recording secretary; F. A. Horton, Sr. W.; L. P. Gabbart, Tr. W.; B. P. Horton, Sr. B.; Neil H. Ross, Jr. B.; G. M. Huberty, lecturer.

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## MINING NOTES.

Kennedy.—A new pipe is being laid from the reservoir to the mine, to supply old works with water. Permission has been given to connect a four inch main to carry water for fire purposes, for the protection of the residents on the Flat and around the mine. As there is considerable pressure this will afford a good supply in case of fire.

Bay State.—This property, two or three miles beyond Plymouth, has resumed operations, under the management of stockholders and others. There is an abiding faith among a number of those interested that a paying mine exists at this point on the mother lode. For some fifteen years the work of development has been vigorously prosecuted, with short intervals of rest. At times the prospects appeared exceedingly bright, and the mill returns promised to pull the promoters through all right. But somehow something has turned up to blight the outlook temporarily, and leave the property in the struggling position it has been in for so many years. We hope that the present effort to try it again, will prove the commencement of a long period of profitable working for this mine, which is the only claim in the north end of the county in active operation.

## The Ione Saloon Case.

The case of Jos. Visseaux, arrested on an amended complaint for selling liquor within two miles of the Preston school, will be tried before justice James McCanley in Ione today. The defendant demanded a jury trial, so that twelve men, or a lesser number if both sides are agreeable thereto, will have to pass upon the merits of this case, and agree upon a verdict in order to decide it. C. P. Vicini, district attorney, will represent the prosecution and A. Caminetti will appear for the defendant. All the parties engaged in the liquor business in Ione were arrested on the same charge originally. But when the district attorney went down at the time set for the arraignment, and examined the pleadings, he was not willing to go to trial on the complaints filed. A demurrer was put in by the defendants, and sustained. The defendants were thereupon discharged. A new complaint was drawn up and Visseaux re-arrested. The others were not re-arrested, action being deferred until the outcome of the present case is known.

## MORE LOCALS.

Cancel all dates for the 18th, and go to the midsommer concert.

Rev. Wm. Tison will leave Jackson next Monday morning for Vancouver, British Columbia, where he will remain with his relatives for sometime. There will be services at the church next Sunday morning, at 11 a. m. The following two Sundays there will be no services.

Frank Dubine has recently opened a saloon in Plymouth. He is one of the unfortunates who lost about all in the earthquake and fire at Santa Rosa. He has decided to cast his lot with the people of Amador, and has selected the northern town as the scene of activity. He keeps not only a saloon, but also a restaurant, where meals may be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Give him a call when that way.

One mass will be celebrated at the Catholic church next Sunday morning at 7 o'clock.

Father Horgan is off on a vacation of two weeks in the mountains. He is expected to return in about one week.

James Kittridge, a pioneer resident of this county, living on Stony creek, west of Jackson, died near his home on Saturday last, after an illness of only two or three days. He had been living on his 80 acre tract since early days. He was a man of strict integrity, and moral worth, and was respected by all who knew him. The funeral took place Monday.

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## DIAMONDS IN VOLCANO.

A Fine Stone Discovered in Gravel Mining.



# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations, and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 71 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

PAID DEPOSITORS FOUR PER CENT  
ON TERM DEPOSITS, THREE PER CENT  
ON ORDINARY DEPOSITS

Accepts deposits in sums  
from ONE DOLLAR and  
upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000  
Paid Up Capital and Reserve.. 356,500  
Assets.....2,071,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order  
and we will send you the money.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.

Alfred G. Folger, Cashier.

## BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonso Gioacchino  
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli  
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Euday

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
Alfonso Gioacchino, S. G. Spagnoli, John Stohm,  
Frederick Euday and Alex Euday of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 35 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

## NEW National Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for all Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

au18

## G. W. WELLER

—DEALER IN—

Stoves  
Tinware  
Hardware

Crockery  
Cutlery  
Window Glass

Paints  
Oils, etc.

Tinny and Plumbing

Main Street

JACKSON.....CAL.

my19

Still on Deck.

ASSAYING 50 cts.

Assaying Gold, Spot cash for Gold, Amalgam, Cyanide Precipitate, Rich Ore, etc. Mail or express.

Pioneer Assaying Co.  
(30 years established)

131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal.  
Re established with a new and up-to-date plant

## Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C., July 7, 1906.

Congress and the president are taking leave of each other in a much better frame of mind than could have been expected from their meeting last year. There has been a conflict of strong personalities and both sides have won their points to a certain degree while the public on the whole has been the gainer. The president has managed to force through certain legislation that he believed was needed and that there was serious doubt if congress would stand. He has removed the postmaster from the realm of federal patronage, and thus done more than any other president ever dared to do to antagonize the individual members who looked on these offices as the last remnant of the fast disappearing currency with which to pay political debts.

He has forced through the rate bill, and while there may be some features of the measure that could be improved and doubtless will be improved in time, it is vastly in advance of no legislation at all, and that was what was looked for a fortnight before congress met. The free alcohol bill has gone through, promising to help the farmers of the whole country and to help the public greatly against one form of fuel extortion. The statehood bill has been a compromise but has brought satisfaction and dignity to two commonwealths and would have brought it to four, but for the unreasonable opposition to the measure in congress. The pure food bill is a law, and meat inspection has been added where it was sorely needed and where the public did not even suspect that the need existed.

Altogether it has been a most notable congress and one that will necessarily go down in history as a monument to the forceful personality of the executive aside from the personal triumph of the peace conference and numerous other smaller matters, any one of which would have been enough to make an administration notable. While one is looking over the retrospect, it is as well to take note of the remarkable series of national scandals and exposures, all of which, the exposures at least, were more or less due to the fearless initiative of the president. It was the most deplorable series of public scandals that a nation has ever suffered, but it was infinitely better that the evils should come out, than that they should eat at the national life in secret.

There were first of all the postal scandals. They were more than half suspected by those "in the know" before official attention was ever called to them. But when they were once brought to the attention of the president, the word was passed that they were to be ferreted out without fear or favor and this was done, resulting in more than a score of prosecutions and half as many jail sentences while the end of the legal proceedings is not yet. But the department itself is cleansed and chastened as a department seldom has been before.

The crop report exposures followed with remarkable swiftness resulting in an entire reorganization of that branch of the department of agriculture. The awakening of the public conscience was helped by the insurance exposures in New York which while not directly under federal supervision, were along the line of the same work. Then there were the inquiries into the beef combine by the bureau of corporations, resulting in the famous "immunity bath" farce and then the swifter and more remarkable exposures of the Neill-Kellogg report. Side by side with these were the investigations of the bureau of corporations and the interstate commerce commission into combinations of the coal and oil carrying roads and these like the others will be followed by a series of prosecutions that have already been outlined and that promises to be very effective in their execution.

It may be stated that the good results coming from these investigations and prosecutions are more indirect than direct. The mere knowledge that the law was on its track was enough to force the dissolution of the paper trust. The coal roads have already begun an internal overhauling on their own account, now they find the public knows how rotten were some of their conditions. The suits against the tobacco trust have already resulted in some good to the industry at large, and it may be taken for granted that no corporation managers are going to venture very far inside the penitentiary when they know that there is a watchful eye and a ready hand to shut the door on them if they trespass over the line.

The rumor on Friday that there was a possibility of congress adjourning on Friday night, brought a crowd of visitors to the White House to say good bye to the president before the cabinet meeting, and a special train was held in readiness at the depot to take him to Oyster Bay even if it were late at night before congress finished up the session.

The president has earned a good

vacation if ever an executive has, and while there is not the urgent need of it that there would be in the case of a man who was not about as delicate and fragile as a grizzly bear, Mr. Roosevelt himself will welcome the change and the chance to get once more to out of door life and to work off some of the flesh that has accumulated during the winter in Washington in spite of his constant tennis playing, walking and horseback riding. There will be an effort to keep just as much work from him as possible while he is at Sagamore hill. But there is a certain amount of routine and special work that the president has to do even in summer, and the modest little executive office at Oyster Bay has been all fixed up in readiness for his coming, and will in all probability see a considerable amount both of personal and public work done before the summer is over.

## From Our Exchanges

Mrs. G. S. Estey and sister, Miss Susie Chaix, and Mrs. Estey's three children were all badly bruised in a runaway on Greenstone grade while on their way home from Latrobe the day after the Fourth. Dr. Kellogg was called and dressed the wounds after Mrs. Estey's arrival in Placerville. Mrs. Estey will be laid up for three or four weeks. The little girl was thrown down the side of the mountain about thirty feet among the jagged rocks but escaped with a few bruises. The horses after breaking loose from the surry ran about two hundred yards and came back to the rig. Some Indians, who lived near the place of accident, came to the assistance of the injured women and children, and after getting the harness and rig fixed up somewhat, Miss Susie Chaix drove the team home, arriving in Placerville about 10 o'clock last night. It was a miracle that some of the children were not killed as the place on the hill where the accident occurred is very rough.—Placerville Democrat.

As the Amador Laundry wagon was coming from San Andreas to Mokelumne Hill last Monday, when just this side of the Calaveras river bridge, a horse attached to a cart belonging to Q. H. Reed ran away and colliding with the laundry wagon frightened the team which caused them to run away. The driver, J. Castle, was thrown out and badly injured having one rib broken, his ankle bruised, besides being cut with barb wire. He was taken to San Andreas, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Holland, when he was removed to his home at Sutter Creek. The wagon was badly damaged.—Calaveras Chronicle.

A sweet breath adds to the joy of a kiss. You wouldn't want to kiss an wife, mother or sweetheart with a bad breath. You can't have a sweet breath without a healthy stomach without proper digestion. There is only one remedy that digests what you eat and makes the breath as sweet as a rose—and that remedy is Kodol for dyspepsia. It is a relief for sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, and other ailments arising from disordered of the stomach and digestion. Take a little Kodol after your meals and see what it will do for you. Sold by F. W. Risher.

## Where Four States Meet.

The United States is the only country in the world that has a "four corners" that is to say, a place where four states meet. Look at your atlas, says the Chicago News, and you will see Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona touching each other. At no other place on the globe do four states, territories or provinces unite to form such a junction. The spot is on a spur of the Carizo mountains, and few tourists visit it, partly because it is not easily accessible and partly because comparatively few people think about it. A monument marks it, however, erected by the government surveyors. The point is reached by a trail leading from the road from the Navajo springs in Colorado, in the Ute reservation, to the San Juan river.

J. F. Wilson, Dentist, Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 444; residence, Black 523; Jackson.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

Recent corrections of surveys show that India is placed on the world's maps 600 feet northward and 2½ miles eastward of its true position. Altitudes are 5 to 35 feet or more in error. Mount Everest's corrected height being 29,141 feet instead of 29,002 as usually given.

## Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

Recent corrections of surveys show that India is placed on the world's maps 600 feet northward and 2½ miles eastward of its true position. Altitudes are 5 to 35 feet or more in error. Mount Everest's corrected height being 29,141 feet instead of 29,002 as usually given.

DOCTORS  
say "Consumption can be cured." Nature alone won't do it. It needs help. Doctors say  
"Scott's Emulsion" is the best help. But you must continue its use even in hot weather.  
If you have not tried it, send for free sample. S. G. BROWN, Chemist, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York, 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

\$2.50 PER YEAR

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, \$2.50

## Whose Say-so is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone as their curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as written from disinterested motives. Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. These invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

Amongst these writers we find such medical lights as Prof. Finley Ellsworth, M. D., of Boston Medical College, Chicago; Prof. Hale, of the same city; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. G. W. Coe, of New York; Dr. Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; and scores of others equally eminent. Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. These invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

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## Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE



THE OLDEST PAPER  
Has largest circulation  
Best advertising medium  
It pays the Business Man to  
Advertise in the Ledger.

# THE AMADOR LEDGER

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES

You can get your Billheads  
Letter Heads, etc. printed at  
the Ledger for less than you  
can buy blank stock for else-  
where.

Envelopes, per 1000 - - \$3.00  
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50  
" Half sheets " - 2.00

## Magazine Section.

### BERNHARDT'S ART IN DRESS

#### GREAT SPLENDOR OF WARDROBE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST ACTRESS.

Much Study Given to Make Each  
Gown Adaptable to the Part Pre-  
sented.—Artist's Taste and Genius  
Very Evident.

What does Madame Bernhardt wear?  
During her engagement in this coun-  
try, this question about the famous  
actress was asked by every woman  
unable to judge by seeing for herself,  
and the reply is the de ghted ex-  
clamation:

"Her gowns are simply gorgeous—  
they are a part of her."

In the many plays presented, Bern-  
hardt has an oppo unity of displaying  
a great variety of dresses, and thou-  
sands of women who have packed the  
large theatres at every performance  
wherever she appeared, have stared  
at them in wonder, recognizing not  
only their perfect adaptation to the  
part presented, but also how much of  
Bernhardt's own taste and genius  
there was in them.

#### HER GENIUS FOR "SIGN."

What is it? The gift displayed in  
this particular, is as characteristic of  
the woman as any other of the count-  
less details which go to make her the  
public idol of all lands. Even those  
who did not understand the spoken  
language of the play, were full well  
able to comprehend that of the silk,  
satin and lace facing them over the  
flaming footlights. This artist has  
demonstrated to thousands, that a gown  
may be superior in lines and construc-  
tion to the flimsy models sent over  
each year from Paris for our slavish  
following. Street clothes, of course,  
demand a certain amount of conven-  
tionality, in order not to make the  
wearer conspicuous, but since the  
Bernhardt engagement in their respec-  
tive fashion centers, not a few devisers  
of costumes have declared their in-  
tention of taking indoor styles more  
seriously.

#### HER EXAMPLE FOLLOWED.

For those women whose incomes ad-  
mit of certain and extravagant expendi-  
ture for clothes, it is just now consid-  
ered wonderfully "smart" to furnish  
their own dressmakers and tailors with  
water-color sketches of models, specifi-  
cally drawn for them by famous artists,  
these sketches being used solely for  
their own particular gowns. With the  
stage for a precedent, these fashionable  
ladies have found it convenient to  
adopt its methods. For those who can-  
not indulge in this fad, theater-going

nature knows to be its proper setting  
for prolonged activity.

To demonstrate how Mme. Bern-  
hardt manages to make this audaci-  
ous deviation from fashion's dictates  
attractive, it is well to say that she  
has specially designed a cuirass over  
which she has her maid wind yards of  
soft ribbon which is finally tied in front  
with an ornamental bow and long  
streamer ends. This style is especially  
adapted to her, as it makes her appear  
taller, a point well worthy of imitation!  
On this particular gown the hip swath-  
ing ends in pailletted stole ends, drip-  
ping with gold fringe. Her tiny feet  
are encased in marvelously fitting slip-  
pers of cloth of gold.

#### WONDERFUL BREAKFAST ROBE.

The robe worn in the breakfast  
scene in "Magda" is worthy of study.  
It is a silver-encrusted lace creation  
over pastel blue, set up with wide  
shoulders and a swathing of pale blue  
ribbon, ending in large rosettes with  
stole ends in front. A unique but char-  
acter-lending touch is a miniature Em-  
pire stole—merely a patted line of  
priceless sable, which gives the frock,  
in its Empire draping, the much need-  
ed long straight lines from neck to  
hem. The sleeves, too, which are lace  
puffs, with forearms of transparent  
lace, show pale blue bracelets at their  
division, made visible only by the ar-  
tist's gestures, a subtle touch, but very  
pleasing.

#### COSTUMES WORN IN "CAMILLE."

Ravishing, indeed, are her "Camille"  
dresses! The first mystery is in sil-  
ver strewn gauze, wrought with a lat-  
tice work of pink ribbon embroidery  
near the flare at the foot, this outer  
work of art being fashioned over let-  
tuce green satin souples. The hip  
swathing and stole ends are in the  
same tone, and she wears with extra-  
ordinary grace a frosty pelerine of pale  
green chiffon, decorated with fetching  
clusters of blush roses.

Another of the "Camille" frocks re-  
veals the French dressmaker's power  
of detail. The material is lustrous  
white satin, with raised embroidery in  
variegated pink flowers with green  
foliage—the corsage resplendent with  
well set gems.

Another change to which she treats  
her audience in "Camille" is a gorge-  
ous half-fitting robe of white lace—  
semi-fitting princess is this model, the  
lace flecked with reddish gold figures,  
seemingly woven into the texture. Pale  
pink is the foundation, as is also the  
hip lining.

#### HER "ANGELO" COSTUME.

In "Angelo," Mme. Bernhardt's  
dress, an Italian princess costume, is  
fashioned from gorgeous gold brocade.  
It is set up on short-waisted, half-fitted

### JULY SECOND THE DAY

#### GOVERNMENT HISTORIAN SAYS REAL INDEPENDENCE IS NOT THE FOURTH.

Colonies Made Declaration Against  
England Previous to Drawing His-  
torical Paper.—Final Signing of  
Document on August Second.

According to the opinions of the  
latest historical authorities both the  
school children of by-gone days and  
those of the present time have been  
taught incorrectly as to the proper In-  
dependence day of the nation. No one  
date seems to develop such excitable  
emotions as does the mention of the  
Fourth of July, but how unattractive  
would it seem if we were to state that  
the second of July is the day of fire-  
crackers, bombs and Roman candles.  
And yet, according to Mr. William H.  
Michael, Chief Clerk and Historian of  
the Department of State, "The real In-  
dependence Day is the second of July."

Since we bent over our childhood  
histories we have always had an idea  
that our fathers severed the ties with  
Great Britain on the Fourth of July,  
1776, and we have had word of no less  
an authority than Thomas Jefferson,  
author of that hallowed instrument,  
that the Declaration was signed on  
that date, on whose anniversary the  
great father of democracy died. But  
Mr. Michael says no, and for years he  
has toiled for his country beneath the  
same roof which shelters the sacred  
document; has had the nation's archi-  
ves at his fingers' ends.

#### INDEPENDENCE ON JULY 2.

"The independence of the United  
States was declared by resolution on  
the 2d of July, and the adoption of the  
form of Declaration on the 4th of July  
was a secondary matter," says Mr.  
Michael. "It is a little strange that  
more importance was not attached to  
the 2d of July in connection with the  
Declaration of Independence. The res-  
olution introduced by Richard Henry  
Lee, was passed on that day (July 2,  
1776). This was really the vital point  
—the crucial juncture."

The real act of independence, which  
Mr. Michael has had reproduced in fac-  
simile, was then the Lee resolution  
declaring:

"That these United colonies are, and  
of right ought to be, free and inde-  
pendent states; that they are absolved  
from all allegiance to the British  
Crown, and that all political connection  
between them and the State of Great  
Britain is, and ought to be, totally  
dissolved."

#### SIGNED AUGUST 2.

Concerning the actual date of the  
Declaration's signing, Mr. Michael  
says: "Mr. Jefferson in his account  
states that all the members present  
except Mr. Dickinson, signed the De-  
claration in the evening of the Fourth  
of July. The journal shows that no  
one signed it that evening except Mr.  
Hancock and Mr. Thomson. The  
journal entry is: 'Signed, John Han-  
cock, President, Attest, Charles Thom-  
son, Secretary.' \* \* \* On August  
2, the Declaration, as engrossed under  
the order of Congress, was signed by  
all of the members of Congress  
present."

What really did happen on July 4,  
of that year of years was the final  
adoption of a draft of the "form of  
announcing the fact to the world"  
that independence had been decreed  
two days before. Jefferson had writ-  
ten this draft in his Philadelphia  
apartments, consisting of a ready-fur-  
nished parlor and bedroom in the new  
brick house of Hyman Gratz, at the  
southwest corner of 7th and Market  
streets, "on the outskirts of the city."  
The Penn National Bank now occupy-  
ing the site of this dwelling, is in the  
very business heart of Philadelphia.

#### WRITTEN LATE IN JULY.

But the "original Declaration," which  
all pilgrims to Washington formerly  
gazed upon in awe and reverence, was  
not ordered written for more than two  
weeks after that long but unjustly  
hallowed July 4. On July 19, Con-  
gress ordered that the Declaration be  
"fairly engrossed on parchment," and  
that "the same, when engrossed, be  
signed by every member of Congress."  
Some time within the next two weeks  
the beautiful pen work which thou-  
sands of Americans have since mar-  
veled at and admired has been executed  
upon the great strip of sheepskin now  
locked away in the Department of  
State at Washington.

On August 2, 1776, just a month  
after the real stroke of independence  
this great sheepskin was unrolled in  
the presence of the Continental Con-  
gress, in Independence Hall, with the  
wording of the corrected draft it was  
carefully "compared at the table." This  
formality gone through with, it  
was spread out upon a desk and  
signed by all of the members of Con-  
gress present. Fifty of these fathers  
of the republic signed on that day.  
Six of the revered "signers," did not  
affix their signatures until later dates.  
George Wythe of Virginia signed  
about August 27. Richard Henry Lee,  
Virginia; Eldridge Gerry, Massachu-  
setts; and Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut  
did not sign until some time in Sep-  
tember. Matthew Thornton, of New  
Hampshire, did not add his name until  
November, and Thomas McKean of  
Delaware, probably did not affix his,  
the final signature, until five years  
later, or 1781. Matthew Thornton,  
by the way, was not appointed to Con-  
gress until September, and did not  
take his seat until November—four  
months after the adoption of the De-  
claration. Other signers who were  
not members of Congress on July 2  
or 4, were allowed to sign on August

2, the general signing day. These  
were Benjamin Rush, James Wilson,  
George Ross, George Clymer and  
George Taylor.

#### JULY FOURTH.

The Day of Days Among Uncle Sam's  
Sailor Boys.

Uncle Sam makes the Fourth of  
July a greater day among his sailors  
than even Christmas. Indeed, it is  
the greatest day for relaxation and  
pleasure for Jackie in the whole year.  
The early Secretaries of the navy  
established the custom and it has been  
almost religiously maintained inva-  
luate through the long line of officials  
who have succeeded them.

Independence day belongs to the  
Jackie. His superiors recognize that  
his life is in some respects a hard  
one. To him is denied the ties of  
family, the friendships and all the  
other interests and diversions of life  
that make up the landsman's existence,  
so for this reason Uncle Sam believes  
that his sailors should have as many  
holidays as possible.

To make Independence Day the big-  
gest day of all is to give the day a  
special significance which cannot fail  
in some degree at least to carry its  
lesson of patriotic duty to those who  
serve the republic on the seas.

Hence commodores and captains  
always plan to remain in port on  
July 4. Then, after dressing ship, fir-  
ing the national salute, and brief patri-  
otic services, the day is given to the  
men to enjoy as they see fit, discipline  
being almost entirely relaxed. The  
sports that attend the sailors on the  
Fourth of July are of a varied char-



Synopsis of preceding chapters at end of this installment.

At early dawn the country inn was  
all alive. The archer was as merry as  
a grig, and having kissed the matron  
and chased the maid up the ladder  
once more, he went out to the brook  
and came back with the water dripping  
from his face and hair.

"Holla! my man of peace," he cried  
to Alleyne, "whither are you bent this  
morning?"

"To Minstead. My brother Simon  
Edricson is soeman there, and I go to  
bide with him for a while."

The archer and Hordie John placed a  
hand upon either shoulder and led the  
boy off to the board, where some  
smoking fish, a dish of spinach, and a  
jug of milk were laid out for their  
breakfast.

"I should not be surprised to learn,  
mon camarade," said the soldier, as he  
heaped a slice of the fish upon  
Alleyne's trencher of bread, "that  
you could read written things."

"You pinoe I in nouweg jo saraqoq  
uag savy I upu Supes, paeasuv ay  
"It would be shame to the good  
their clerk this ten years."

The Bowman looked at him with  
great respect. "Think of that!" said  
he. "And you with not a hair to your  
face, and a skin like a girl. I can  
shoot three hundred and fifty paces

"Prettily said, mon garcon! Touch-  
ing that same slaying of the Redeemer,  
it was a bad business. A good padre  
in France read to us from a scroll the  
whole truth of the matter. The  
soldiers came upon Him in the Garden.  
In truth, these Apostles of His may have  
been holy men, but they were of no  
great account as men-at-arms. There  
was one, indeed, Sir Peter, who smote  
out like a true man; but, unless he is  
belied, he did but clip a varlet's ear,  
which was no very knightly deed.  
By these ten finger-bones had I been  
there, with Black Simon of Norwich  
and but one score of picked men of the  
Company, we had held them in play.  
Could we do no more, we had at least  
filled the false knight, Sir Judas, so  
full of English arrows that he would  
curse the day that ever he came 'on  
such an errand."

The young clerk smiled at his  
companion's earnestness. "Had He  
wished held," he said, "He could have  
summoned legions of archangels from  
heaven, so what need had He of your  
poor bow and arrow? Besides, bethink  
you of His own words—that those who  
live by the sword shall perish by the  
sword."

"Now, youngster, let things be plat  
and plain between us. I am a man  
who shoots straight at his mark.  
You saw the things I had with me at  
yonder hostel; name which you will,  
save the box of rose-colored sugar  
which I take to the Lady Loring, and  
you shall have them if you will but  
come with me to France."

"Nay," said Alleyne, "I would gladly  
come with ye to France or where else  
ye will, just to list to your talk, and  
because ye are the only two friends  
that I have in the whole wide world  
outside of the cloisters; but indeed it  
may not be, for my duty is toward my  
brother, seeing that father and mother  
are dead, and he my elder. Besides,  
when ye talk of taking me to France,  
ye do not conceive how useless I  
should be to you, seeing that neither  
by training nor by nature am I fitted  
for the wars, and there seems to be  
nought but strife in those parts."

"Bethink you again, mon ami,"  
quoth Aylward, "that you might do  
much good yonder, since there are  
three hundred men in the Company,  
and none who has ever a word of  
grace for them, and yet the Virgin  
knows that there was never a set of  
men who were in more need of it.  
Sickly the one duty may balance the  
other. Your brother hath done with-  
out you this many a year, and, as I  
gather, he hath never walked as far  
as Beaulieu to see you during all that  
time, so he cannot be in any great need  
of you."

"Besides," said John, "the Socman of  
Minstead is a byword through the  
forest, from Bramshaw Hill to Holmes-  
ley Walk. He is a drunken, brawling,  
perilous churl, as you may find to your  
cost."

"The more reason that I should  
strive to mend him," quoth Alleyne.  
"There is no need to urge me, friends,  
for my own wishes would draw me to  
France, and it would be a joy to me  
could I go with you. But indeed and  
indeed it cannot be, so here I take my  
leave of you, for yonder square tower  
amongst the trees upon the right must  
surely be the church of Minstead, and  
I may reach it by this path through  
the woods."

"Well, God be with thee, lad!" cried  
the archer, pressing Alleyne to his  
heart. "I am quick to love, and quick  
to hate, and 'fore God I am loath to  
part. Yet it may be as well that you  
should know whither we go. We shall  
now journey south through the woods  
until we come out upon the Christ-  
church road, and so onward, hoping  
to-night to reach the castle of Sir  
William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury,  
of which Sir Nigel Loring is constable.  
There we shall bide, and it is like  
enough that for a month or more you  
may find us there, ere we are ready  
for our voyage back to France."

It was hard indeed for Alleyne to  
break away from these two new but  
hearty friends, and so strong was the  
combat between his conscience and his  
inclinations that he dared not look  
round, lest his resolution should slip  
away from him.

The path which the young clerk had  
now to follow lay through a magnifi-  
cent forest of the very heaviest timber,  
where the giant boles of oak and of  
beech formed long aisles in every di-  
rection, shooting up their huge  
branches to build the majestic arches  
of Nature's own cathedral. It was  
very still there in the heart of the  
woodlands. The gentle rustle of the  
branches and the distant cooing of  
pigeons were the only sounds which  
broke in upon the silence, save that  
once Alleyne heard afar off a merry  
call upon a hunting bugle and the  
shrill yapping of the hounds. He  
pushed on the quicker, twirling his  
staff merrily, and looking out at every  
turn of the path for some sign of the  
old Saxon residence. He was suddenly  
arrested, however, by the appearance  
of a wild-looking fellow armed with a  
club, who sprang out from behind a  
tree and barred his passage. He was  
a rough, powerful peasant, with cap  
and tunic of untanned sheepskin,  
leather breeches, and galligaskins  
round his legs and feet.

"Stand!" he shouted, raising his  
heavy cudgel to enforce the order.  
"Who are you who walk so freely  
through the wood?" Whither would  
you go, and what is your errand?"  
"Why should I answer your ques-  
tions, my friend?" said Alleyne, stand-  
ing on his guard.

"Because your tongue may save  
your pate. What hast in the scrip?"  
"Nought of any price."  
"How can I tell that, clerk? Let me  
see."

"Not I!"

"Fool! I could pull you limb from  
limb like a pullet. Wouldst lose scrip  
and life too?"

"I will part with neither without a  
fight."

"A fight, quotha? A fight betwixt



INDEPENDENCE HALL AT PHILADELPHIA.

acter. Our naval service has, of  
course, become affected to a consid-  
erable extent by the great outdoor move-  
ment that has converted Independence  
Day into the greatest sporting carni-  
val of the year.

The Navy Department has wisely  
encouraged this tendency, and where-  
ever an open field is available, the  
plece de resistance is a baseball game,  
sometimes between rival nines picked  
from members of the same ship,  
oftener between teams representing  
different ships and in some extreme  
cases between nines from separate  
squadrons who happen to be in ren-  
dezvous near each other.

Then there are track and field  
events. The fleet-footed wearers of  
the blue show how fast they can  
sprint. Now just what good this does  
them in their developments as fighters  
is not clear, for even had they the  
instinct to flee and get over ground  
faster than a Duffy it would do them  
no good at the moment when the prow  
of the ship was heading for a moist  
trip to Davy Jones' Locker. However,  
they run and throw weights, jump and  
pole vault.

If no athletic field is available, then  
the rivalry must be confined to aquatic  
events, swimming and rowing races.  
In extreme cases where it is not pos-  
sible to get ashore or the water con-  
ditions preclude rowing or swimming,  
the Jackies test their prowess at box-  
ing, wrestling, fencing, dancing and  
singing.

Then the ship's larder is drawn on  
for such extra delicacies as trans-  
forms the regular meal into a banquet,  
and Mr. Jackie crawls into his ham-  
mock with the comfortable feeling  
that July Fourth is a pretty big day  
after all, and that he is glad to be  
able to pass it in Uncle Sam's service.

#### Black Hair the Strongest.

Black hair is stronger than golden  
tresses, and will sustain almost double  
the weight. Recently a scientist found,  
by experiment, that it is possible to  
suspend a weight of four ounces by a  
single hair, provided the hair be black.  
Blond hair will give way at weights  
varying according to the tint. A yel-  
low hair will scarce support two ounces,  
a brown will hold up three without  
breaking, while one of a very dark  
brown will sustain an additional half  
ounce.



MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

In Costume Worn in Her Famous "Camille" Ball-room Scene.

assumes an added phase of enjoyment  
to womankind. Sara Bernhardt's crea-  
tions are curiously interesting from the  
point of view that they serve as an ad-  
vance courier of what may be accom-  
plished by women who effect the hour-  
glass figure as that demanded by fash-  
ion purveyors. Her carriage is lofty,  
her chest is high, her waist line ample,  
and her head well poised—quite the  
reverse, you will observe from the  
figure usually attributed to French  
women. But how unfettered is Bern-  
hardt's every action, and how splendid  
her movements! In other words, she  
has mastered so absolutely the art of  
dressing well, that once clothed, she is  
utterly oblivious of her adornments.

#### A UNIQUE INNOVATION.

Novel indeed is the hip swathing of  
all Mme. Bernhardt's gowns and all  
her frocks are set up on classical lines.  
The bodices show waist lines either  
below her natural bust or well down  
on her abdomen, preferably the latter  
style, as it gives her body that hygi-  
enic poise which every woman's better

bodice lines, with the long sweeping  
folds of the skirt attached. The mater-  
ial is so draped as to present an unbro-  
ken straight front, from the tucker  
decorated corsage to the foot line.  
Beautifully adjusted leg-of-mutton  
sleeves of gold brocade meet fitted fore-  
arm coverings of cloth of gold, the lat-  
ter extending in shaped circular flares,  
well drawn down over the knuckles,  
ending just a touch of uchling to  
soften the effect.

A classic drapery of gobelin blue  
crepe, deftly touched with embroidery  
of deeper tone, accentuates the beau-  
ty of the ensemble. This cloak hangs in  
long straight lines over the gown, be-  
ing but loosely caught together at the  
sides with tanestry blue cords and tas-  
sels. With this is worn a dog collar of  
pearls.

Other feminine accessories, quite out  
of the ordinary, are the jewel-studded  
cloth-of-gold chataleine bag, suspended  
on a long, dangling gold chain, and  
several plain linked gold chains worn  
in festoons over the corsage.



spurred cock and new-hatched chicken! 'Thy fighting days may soon be over.' "Hadst asked me in the name of charity I would have given freely!" cried Alleyne. "As it stands, not one farthing shall you have with my free will, and when I see my brother, the Socman of Minstead, he will raise hue and cry from vill to vill, from hundred to hundred, until you are taken as a common robber and a scourge to the country."

The outlaw sank his club. "The Socman's brother!" he gasped. "Now, by the keys of Peter! I had rather that hand withered and tongue was palsied ere I had struck or miscalled you. If you are the Socman's brother you are one of the right side," I warrant, for all your clerical dress."

"His brother I am," replied Alleyne. "But even if I were not, is that reason why you should molest me on the king's ground?"

"I give not the pip of an apple for king or for noble," cried the serf passionately. "I'll have I had from them, and I'll I shall repay them. I am a good friend to my friends, and, by the Virgin, an evil foe to my foes."

"And therefore the worst of foe to myself," said Alleyne. "But I pray you, since you seem to know him, to point out to me the shortest path to my brother's house."

He was following the track, his misgivings increasing with every step which took him nearer to that home which he had never seen, when of a sudden the trees began to thin and the sward to spread out into a broad green law, where five cows lay in the sunshine and droves of black swine wandered uncheeked. A brown forest stream swirled down the centre of this clearing, with a rude bridge flung across it, and on the other side was a second field sloping up to a long, low-lying wooden house, with thatched roof and open squares for windows. Alleyne gazed across at it with flushed cheeks and sparkling eyes—for this, he knew, must be the home of his fathers.

Alleyne was roused, however, from his pleasant reverie by the sound of voices, and two people emerged from the forest some little way to his right and moved across the field in the direction of the bridge. The one was a man with yellow flowing beard and very long hair of the same tint drooping over his shoulders. By his side walked a woman, tall and slight and dark, with lithic graceful figure and clear-cut, composed features. Her jet-

golden hair, his fierce blue eyes, and his large, well-marked features, he was the most comely man whom Alleyne had ever seen; and yet there was something so sinister and so full in his expression that child or beast might well have shrunk from him. His brows were drawn, his cheek flushed, and there was a mad sparkle in his eyes which spoke of a wild, untamable nature.

"Young fool!" he cried, holding the woman still to his side, though every line of her shrinking figure spoke her abhorrence. "I rede you to go on your way, lest worse befall you. This little wench has come with me, and with me she shall bide."

"Liar!" cried the woman; and, stooping her head, she suddenly bit fiercely into the broad brown hand which held her. He whipped it back with an oath, while she tore herself free and slipped behind Alleyne, cowering up against him.

"Stand off my land!" the man said fiercely, heedless of the blood which trickled freely from his fingers. "What have you to do here? By your dress you should be one of those cursed clerks who overrun the land like vile rats, poking and prying into other men's concerns, too catlike to fight and too lazy to work."

"Is this your land, then?" gasped Alleyne. "Would you dispute it, dog? Would you wish by trick or quibble to juggle me out of these last acres? Know, base-born knave, that you have dared this day to stand in the path of one whose race have been the advisers of kings and the leaders of hosts, ere ever this vile crew of Norman robbers came into the land, or such half-blood hounds as you were let loose to preach that the thief should have his booty and the honest man should sin if he strove to win back his own."

"You are the Socman of Minstead?" "That I am, and the son of Edric the Socman, of the pure blood of Godfrey the thane, by the only daughter of the house of Aluric, whose forefathers held the white-horse banner at the fatal fight where our shield was broken and our sword shivered. My folk held this land from Bramshaw Wood to the Ringwood road. Begone, I say, and meddle not with my affair!"

"If you leave me now," whispered the woman, "shame forever upon your manhood!"

"Surely, sir," said Alleyne, speaking in as persuasive and soothing a way as he could, "if your birth is gentle,

house, blowing the while upon a shrill whistle.

"Come!" gasped the woman. "Fly, friend, ere he come back." They ran together to the cover of the woods. As they gained the edge of the brushwood, Alleyne, looking back, saw his brother come running out of the house again, with the sun gleaming upon his hair and his beard. He held something which flashed in his right hand, and he stopped to unloose the black hound.

"This way!" the woman whispered, in a low eager voice. "Through the bushes to that forked ash. Do not heed me; I can run as fast as you, I trow. Now into the stream—right in, over ankles, to throw the dog off. As she spoke, she sprang herself into the shallow stream and ran swiftly up the centre of it, with the brown water bubbling over her feet, and her hand outstretched to ward off the clinging branches of bramble or sapling. Alleyne followed close at her heels, with his mind in a whirl at this black welcome and sudden shifting of all his plans and hopes. Yet, grave as were his thoughts, they would still turn to wonder as he looked at the twinkling feet of his guide and saw her lithe figure bend this way and that, dipping under boughs, springing over stones, with a lightness and ease which made it no small task for him to keep up with her. At last, when he was almost out of breath, she suddenly threw herself down upon a mossy bank, between two holly-bushes, and looked ruefully at her own dripping feet and bedraggled skirt.

Alleyne, still standing in the stream, glanced down at the graceful pink-and-white figure, the curve of raven-black hair, and the proud, sensitive face, which looked up frankly and confidently at his own. "Why did you not kill him?" "Kill him? My brother?" "And why not?"—with a quick gleam of her white teeth. "He would have killed you, I know him, and I read it in his eyes. Had I had your staff I would have tried—aye, and done it, too." She shook her clenched white hand as she spoke, and her lips tightened ominously. "I am already sad in heart for what I have done," said he, sitting down on the bank, and sinking his face into his hands. "God help me! all that is worst in me seemed to come uppermost. Another instant, and I had smitten him: the son of my own mother, the man whom I have loved



Don't take scoop coffee when you want Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee, which is sold only in sealed packages and never loose out of a "scoop."

A grocer may recommend a loose coffee at so much a pound. He is all right. He means well. If he handled the coffee himself, from the tree to you, you might well trust him implicitly.

But he does not!

He may know something about coffee. He may think he does, but let that pass.

He buys it loose! From whom? You don't know—if you did it would not mean anything. He trusts the man he buys it from—maybe a salesman, maybe a wholesaler, maybe a little local roaster. It does not matter. What do they know about coffee? More than the grocer? Perhaps.

Where do they get their coffee? Where does it come from? Whose hands touched it last? Where had they been?

They can't tell Java from Brazilian by the looks after it is roasted, and it takes a man, expert by years of practical experience, to select sound, sweet green coffee of high cup merit; and another man with the knowledge and experience

to proportion and blend for uniform results in the cup. First they must have the supply to preserve uniform quality.

Arbuckles buy more coffee than any four other concerns in the world combined, and their coffee is the most uniform. Then the roasting.

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Don't take scoop coffee, but buy a package of Arbuckles' ARIOSA. Take it home and keep the bean intact until ready to use. We hermetically seal each bean after roasting with a coating of fresh eggs and granulated sugar to close the pores and preserve the flavor. A little warming makes it easy to grind and develops the flavor. Coffee deteriorates if exposed to the air—it also collects dust and absorbs impurities. That is why you should "BEWARE OF THE SCOOP."

If your grocer will not sell you the genuine Arbuckles' ARIOSA Coffee it will be greatly to your advantage to buy

from us direct. Send us \$1.80, postal or express money order, and we will send 10 pounds of Arbuckles' ARIOSA in a strong wooden box, transportation paid to your freight station. Price fluctuates and cannot be guaranteed for any period. You cannot buy as good coffee for the money under any other name or loose by the pound. More—the coffee will come in the original packages bearing the signature of Arbuckle Bros., which entitles you to free presents—10 pounds—10 signatures. New book with colored pictures of 97 beautiful useful presents will be sent free if you write. You can write first and see the book before you order the coffee.

The present department is an old institution with us to add a little sentiment to the business.

PRICE IS NO EVIDENCE OF QUALITY!

ARIOSA is just as likely to suit your taste as coffee that costs 25 or 35 cents a pound. It aids digestion and increases the power and ambition to work.

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71 Water Street, New York City, Dept. 9  
100 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Dept. 9  
Liberty Ave. and Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Dept. 9  
421 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo., Dept. 9



"IF YOU LEAVE ME NOW, SHAME FOREVER UPON YOUR MANHOOD."

black hair was gathered back under a light pink coil, her head poised proudly upon her neck, and her step long and springy, like that of some wild tireless woodland creature. Alleyne stood in the shadow of an oak staring at her with parted lips, for this woman seemed to him to be the most beautiful and graceful creature that mind could conceive of. Such had he imagined the angels, but here there was something human, which sent a tingle and thrill through his nerves such as no dream of radiant and stainless spirit had ever yet been able to conjure up.

The two walked swiftly across the meadow to the narrow bridge, he in front and she a pace or two behind. There they paused, and stood for a few minutes face to face, talking earnestly. Alleyne had read and heard of love and of lovers. Such were these, doubtless—this golden-bearded man and the fair damsel with the cold proud face. Why else should they wander together in the woods, or be so lost in talk by rustic streams? And yet as he watched, uncertain whether to advance from the cover or to choose some other path to the house, he soon came to doubt the truth of his conjecture. The man stood, tall and square, blocking the entrance to the bridge, and throwing out his hands as he spoke in a wild, eager fashion, while the deep tones of his stormy voice rose at times into accents of menace and of anger. She stood fearlessly in front of him, but twice she threw a swift questioning glance over her shoulder, as of one who is in search of aid. So moved was the young clerk by these mute appeals that he came forth from the trees and crossed the meadow, uncertain what to do, and yet loath to hold back from one who might need his aid. So intent were they upon each other that neither took note of his approach; until, when he was close upon them, the man threw his arm roughly round the damsel's waist and drew her toward him, she straining her lithe supple figure away and striking fiercely at him. The maid, however, had but little chance against her assailant, who, laughing loudly, caught her wrist in one hand while he drew her toward him with the other.

"The best rose has ever the longest thorns," said he. "Quiet, little one, or you may do yourself a hurt! Must pay Saxon toll on Saxon land, my proud Maude, for all your airs and graces."

"You boor!" she hissed. "You base, underbred clod! Is this your care and your hospitality? I would rather wed a branded serf from my father's fields. Leave go, I say—Ah, good youth, Heaven has sent you. Make him loose me! By the honor of your mother, I pray you to stand by me and to make this knave loose me."

"Stand by you I will, and that blithely," said Alleyne. "Surely, sir, you should take shame to hold the damsel against her will."

there is the more reason that your manners should be gentle too. I am well persuaded that you did but jest with this lady, and that you will now permit her to leave your land either alone or with me as a guide, if she should need one, through the wood. As to birth, it does not become me to boast, and there is sooth in what you say as to the unworthiness of clerks, but it is none the less true that I am as well born as you."

"Dog!" cried the furious Socman, "there is no man in the south who can say as much."

"Yet can I," said Alleyne, smiling; "for indeed I also am the son of Edric the Socman, of the pure blood of Godfrey the thane, by the only daughter of Aluric of Brockenhurst. Surely, dear brother," he continued, holding out his hand, "you have a warmer greeting than this for me. There are but two boughs left upon this old Saxon trunk."

His elder brother dashed his hand aside with an oath, while an expression of malignant hatred passed over his passion-drawn features. "You are the young cub of Beaulieu, then?" said he. "I might have known it by the sleek face and slavish manner, too monk-ridden and craven in spirit to answer back a rough word. Thy father, shavelling, with all his faults, had a man's heart; and there were few who could look him in the eyes on the day of his anger. But you! Look there, rat, on yonder field where the cows graze, and on that other beyond, and on the orchard hard by the church. Do you know that all these were squeezed out of your dying father by greedy priests, to pay for your upbringing in the cloisters! I, the Socman, am shorn of my lands that you may snivel Latin and eat bread for which you never yet did a hand's turn. Knave, my dogs shall be set upon you; but meanwhile, stand out of my path, and stop me at your peril!"

As he spoke he rushed forward, and, throwing the lad to one side, caught the woman's wrist. Alleyne, however, as active as a young deer-hound, sprang to her aid and seized her by the other arm, raising his iron-shod staff as he did so.

"You may say what you will to me," he said between his clenched teeth—"it may be no better than I deserve; but, brother or no, I swear by my hopes of salvation that I will break your arm if you do not leave hold of the maid."

There was a ring in his voice and a flash in his eyes which promised that the blow would follow quick at the heels of the word. For a moment the blood of the long line of hot-headed thanes was too strong for the soft whisperings of the doctrine of meekness and mercy. He was conscious of a fierce wild thrill through his nerves and a throb of mad gladness at his heart, as his real human self burst for an instant the bonds of custom and of teaching which had held it so long. The Socman sprang back, looking to left and to right for some stick or stone which might serve him for weapon; but finding none, he turned and ran at the top of his speed for the

to take to my heart. Alas! that I should still be so weak."

"Weak!" she exclaimed, raising her black eyebrows. "I do not think that even my father himself, who is a hard judge of manhood, would call you that. But it is, as you may think, sir, a very pleasant thing for me to hear that you are grieved at what you have done, and I can but rede that we should go back together, and you should make your peace with the Socman by handing back your prisoner. It is a sad thing that so small a thing as a woman should come between two who are of one blood."

Simple Alleyne opened his eyes at this little spurt of feminine bitterness. "Nay, lady," said he, "that were worst of all. What man would be so catlike and thrall as to fail you at your need? I have turned my brother against me, and now, alas! I appear to have given you offence also with my clumsy tongue. But, indeed, lady, I am torn both ways, and can scarce grasp in my mind what it is that has befallen."

"Nor can I marvel at that," said she, with a little tinkling laugh. "You came in as the knight does in the jongleur's romances, between dragon and damsel, with small time for the asking of questions. Come," she went on, springing to her feet, and smoothing down her rumpled frock, "let us walk through the shaw together, and we may come upon Bertrand with the horses. If poor Troubadour had not cast a shoe, we should not have had this trouble. Nay, I must have your arm."

"You have no wish, then, to hear my story?" said she at last.

"Nay," said he eagerly, "I would fain hear it."

"You have a right to know it, if you have lost a brother's favor through it. This man has been a suitor for my hand, less as I think for my own sweet sake than because he hath ambition, and had it on his mind that he might improve his fortunes by dipping into my father's strong-box—though the Virgin knows that he would have found little enough therein."

"But, to be brief over the matter, my father would have none of his wooing, nor in sooth would I. On that he swore a vow against us, and as he is known to be a perilsome man, with many outlaws and others at his back, my father forbade that I should hawk or hunt in any part of the wood to the north of Christchurch road. As it chanced, however, this morning my little falcon was loosed at a strong-winged heron, and page Bertrand and I rode on, with no thoughts but for the sport, until we found ourselves in Minstead woods. Small harm then, but that my horse Troubadour trod with a tender foot upon a sharp stick, rearing and throwing me to the ground. Then away ran Troubadour, for belike I spurred him in falling, and Bertrand rode after him as hard as hoofs could bear him. When I rose there was the Socman himself by my side, with the news that I was on his land, but with so many courteous words besides, and such gallant bearing, that he prevailed upon me to come to his house for

shelter, there to wait until the page's return. By the grace of the Virgin and the help of my patron St. Magdalen, I stopped short ere I reached his door, though, as you saw, he strove to hale me up to it."

"But your father?"

"Not one word shall I tell him. You do not know him; but I can tell you he is not a man to disobey as I have disobeyed him. He would avenge me, it is true, but it is not to him that I shall look for vengeance. Some day, perchance, in joust or in tourney, some knight may wish to wear my colors, and then I shall tell him that it he does indeed crave my favor there is wrong unredressed, and the wronger the Socman of Minstead. So my knight shall find a venture such as bold knights love, and my debt shall be paid, and my father none the wiser, and one rogue the less in the world."

Then down the glade there came a little green-clad page with laughing eyes, and long curls floating behind him. He sat perched on a high bay horse, and held out to the bride of a spirited black palfrey, the hides of both glistening from a long run.

"I have sought you everywhere, dear Lady Maude," said he, in a piping voice, springing down from his horse and holding the stirrup. "Troubadour galloped as far as Holmhill ere I could catch him. I trust that you have had no hurt or scath?" He shot a questioning glance at Alleyne as he spoke.

"No, Bertrand," said she, "thanks to this courteous stranger. And now, sir," she continued, springing into her saddle, "it is not fit that I should leave you without a word more. You have acted this day as becomes a true knight. King Arthur and all his Table could not have done more. It may be that, as some small return, my father or his kin may have power to advance your interest. He is not rich, but he is honored and hath great friends. Tell me what is your purpose, and see if I have not aid it."

"Alas, lady! I have now no purpose. I have but two friends in the world, and they have gone to Christchurch, where it is likely I shall join them."

"And where in Christchurch?"

"At the castle which is held by the brave knight, Sir Nigel Loring, constable to the Earl of Salisbury."

To his surprise she burst out a laughing, and spurring her palfrey, dashed off down the glade, with her rage riding behind her. Not one word did she say, but as she vanished amid the trees she half turned in her saddle and waved a last greeting. Long time he stood, half hoping that she might again come back to him; but the thud of the hoofs had died away, and there was no sound in all the woods but the gentle rustle and dropping of the leaves. At last he turned away and made his way back to the highroad—another person from the light-hearted boy who had left it a short three hours before.

(To be Continued Next Week.)

**Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.**  
The scenes of the story are laid in the 14th century. Hordle John, a lay-brother of the Cistercian Monastery, Abbey of Beaulieu, flees from the monastery after finding guilty of certain serious charges brought against him by a number of the monks. The same day, another of the lay-brothers of the monastery, Aluric, takes his departure in accordance with a provision of his father's will, designating that he should, when he became twenty years old, go forth for one year to choose for himself his future calling. In sadness he wanders from the monastery to visit his brother, the Socman of Minstead, whose reputation is a most unsavory one. At nightfall Alleyne seeks shelter in a road-side inn where he meets Hordle John. He is very much interested in a visitor to the inn, Sir Nigel Loring, an English archer just back from the French wars. Hordle John getting into a controversy with Aluric, who is engaged in a wrestling bout with the Socman, Hordle John offering to join the White Company, which Aluric is enlisting, if he does not throw the latter. The one in turn wagers a feather bed. After a couple of unsuccessful trials, Aluric succeeds in throwing the giant Hordle John, who is thus bound to join the White Company.

**The Story of Mary.**

Charles R. Barnes, in the New York World.

Mary had a little lamb;  
One day it got the croup;  
She sold it to a packing house—  
It's now canned ox-tail soup.

Mary had to have a pet;  
She bought a cunning cow,  
Which died of splitting headaches soon;  
It's country sausage now.

Mary wept and wept and wept,  
And then a piggie got;  
The piggie died of tummy ache—  
It's boned ham, like as a hot.

Mary saw the packers make  
A fortie from her pets,  
But she could hardly clear enough  
On them to pay her debts.

Mary bought an ailing sheep—  
She knew it was a sin—  
And when it died she promptly called  
An undertaker in.

This precious pair embalmed the sheep  
And sold it all for cash.  
The folks who bought it of them said:  
"What lovely corned-beef hash!"

The undertaker and the girl  
Decided then to hitch;  
They organized a packing house,  
And, gee, but they are rich!

### Will Manufacture Own Pennies.

Uncle Sam will make his own pennies in future. The treasury has taken over the business from private concerns, which for many years manufactured these small coins for the government, and intends for all time to come to turn them out with its own machinery.

The treasury has always stamped its own pennies with the design of the Indian's head and the wreath on the reverse enclosing the words "One cent"; but the coins, lacking only this finishing touch, have been made for many years in Waterbury, Conn., whence they were shipped in the shape of "blanks" (otherwise known as "planchets") in strong wooden boxes. They used to cost the government, in this form, only twenty-four cents a pound, whereas to-day, owing to the rise in the price of copper, they cannot be manufactured, even when homemade, for less than twenty-nine cents. A pound of blanks represent 146 pennies.

If a cent a pound be added for the expense of stamping them with dies, it will be obvious that Uncle Sam is able to manufacture 486 pennies for a dollar—a very profitable enterprise, inasmuch as he disposes of that number for \$4.86.

During the last year the treasury minted 80,719,163 pennies, of which New York State absorbed about 15,000,000, the demand from Illinois being next in point of size, while Massachusetts was third and Pennsylvania fourth. To make this number of cents required 525,228 pounds of copper, 16,586 pounds of tin and 11,257 pounds of zinc, the two latter metals entering into the composition of these coins to the extent of three per cent. and two.

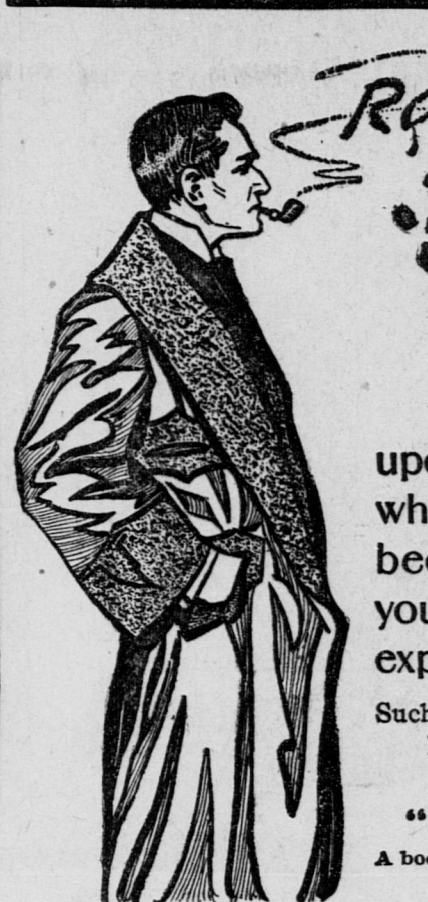
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## What Does This Mean?



If these puzzling things, roughly displayed in

### Fresh Blood

upon the wall of a house where a great crime had been committed, stared you in the face, could you explain their meaning?

Such was the problem which SHERLOCK HOLMES had to solve in his first chronicled adventure

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## NATIONAL FOUNDATIONS.

### PATRIOTISM IN TIME OF PEACE NEEDED TO SOLVE OUR NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

We Must Plant Forests, Organize Better Schools, Make Homes For Workers and Rear the Children Close to Nature.—Menace of Great Cities.

At the commencement exercises of the Michigan Agricultural College on June 20th, 1906, an address was delivered by George H. Maxwell, Dean of the Homecrofters Gild of the Talisman and Executive Chairman of the National Irrigation Association.

The key-note of the address of Mr. Maxwell was the idea that we should bring to the constructive work of our social and commercial life in time of peace, the same fervent patriotism and devotion to the public service that would inspire the whole nation if we were in the throes of a bloody conflict with the people of some other country.

In illustration of this he referred to our forest resources. The wasteful improvidence with which we have swept the forests out of existence was contrasted with the elaborate care with which we have built fortifications and navies and equipped our armies. And yet, said Mr. Maxwell, we have little to fear from any foreign foe. But we have much to fear from the wreck and ruin that will inevitably follow the destruction of our forests.

Destroy the forests and over immense areas flood and drouth will destroy the farms.

Destroy the forests and you will at the same time destroy many of our most important industries by the exhaustion of our supply of wood or timber.

Destroy a city by bombardment or fire and it can be rebuilt in a few years more beautiful than ever.

Destroy a forest on the plains and it may take more than a generation to restore it.

Destroy a forest on the mountains, where the soil is thin and poor, and it may take centuries to restore the forest if it can ever be done at all. The destruction of the forest cover leaves the mountain sides so exposed to erosion that the rocks are washed

control the legislature would use to get control of and destroy every acre of unreserved timber land in those territories. The country owes a debt of gratitude to Senator Burroughs of your State for his aid in preventing that bill from passing the Senate.

It seems incredible that these things should be done by Congress, but there are reasons for it.

In the first place the people at large take no interest in the preservation of their own property.

"What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

In the second place we have not yet, as a people, risen far enough above the mere worship of Mammon to realize that we are deliberately sacrificing to the Golden Calf the resources without which we cannot exist as a nation.

And worse than this, we are crowding our working people, both native and foreign born, into an environment where congestion of population is degenerating our workers and rotting their physical and moral fibre. Where will you find any citizenship in the slum and tenement districts of our cities to whom you can effectively appeal for help to stop the waste of our forests? They know nothing about it and care less. The first need of any nation is an intelligent citizenship, and the slums and tenements of our great cities are maelstroms into which the citizenship of the country is being drawn to its destruction in a steadily increasing volume.

We are suffering just now from a spasm of national hysteria because what everybody who ever took the trouble to go and look knew long ago—the revolting conditions under which the great packers of Chicago have been operating their plants, and because diseased meat has been sold for food.

But you may draw the worst picture that your imagination can paint of the horrors of the slaughtering and packing of meat in those establishments, and nothing you can imagine equals the horror of blighting the lives of thousands of children who are condemned to live and grow up in the foul physical, social and moral miasma that permeates the whole slum district of Packingtown. It is a national disgrace and is bound to prove a national curse.

There is only one remedy for those

the great tide of population that has been drifting from the country to the cities. We must decentralize industry and trade as well as population. The patriotism that is latent in every heart must find an outlet in every country town and village in the work of village improvement, of creating an environment for human life where the highest utility and beauty will surround the entire community, and where a local civic loyalty will prevail that will anchor the people to their own hearthstone and where they will live content under their own vine and fig tree.

This local pride and love of home and the home town is one of the strongest of human feelings when once it is deeply planted. It should be cultivated in every possible way. Nothing should be left undone to stimulate or cement it. Every member of such a community should cultivate a spirit of comradeship and co-operate to advance the general welfare of all. The merchant, the small tradesman, the country editor, the Church, should all work together to that end. Home industry should be encouraged in every possible way. The whole community should co-operate to protect and stimulate the trade of the town.

The home paper should be liberally patronized. There is no one thing capable of more far reaching and enduring influence for good than the country press. One of the most unfortunate of modern influences has been the trend of commercial evolution that has borne so heavily on the country editor by the development of the metropolitan family monthly and mail order papers, filled with temptation for the rural people to stimulate the centralization of wealth and trade in the cities by supplying their ordinary needs from far distant and practically unknown sources. This trend toward the centralization of trade and industry in the great cities walks side by side with the centralization of wealth and population as a menace to our national future. The danger it threatens can only be obviated by awakening the people at large to a realization of it.

The great central and controlling thought that must rise above all others as a national ideal is the conviction that the real bulwarks of the nation are the Homes of its Citizens and that the first thought and highest ambition of every young man should be to establish a HOME, a self-sustaining Home on the Land, where he can be independent and enjoy the real happiness of a well spent life and not make the mistake that brings disappointment and misery to so many, of setting up the accumulation of a fortune as the goal of his life's ambition! It is a lure which of necessity must wreck thousands in order that a few may succeed. The man who earns enough to live comfortably without luxury, as every intelligent and industrious man can who has sufficient practical education, and who does his duty to himself, his family, his friends, his country and to humanity, is the man who really succeeds in life and who gets the greatest happiness and satisfaction out of it.

To create a human character of the highest type with everything that implies, is the most admirable of all human achievements and that every man and woman must and can do for themselves.

"A time like this demands strong men, Great hearts, true faith and ready hands; Men whom the lust of office does not kill, Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy, Men who possess opinion and a will, Men who have honor, men who will not lie.

Men who can stand before a demagogue, And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking; Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog, In public duty and in private thinking."

### FOR THE TOWN BEAUTIFUL.

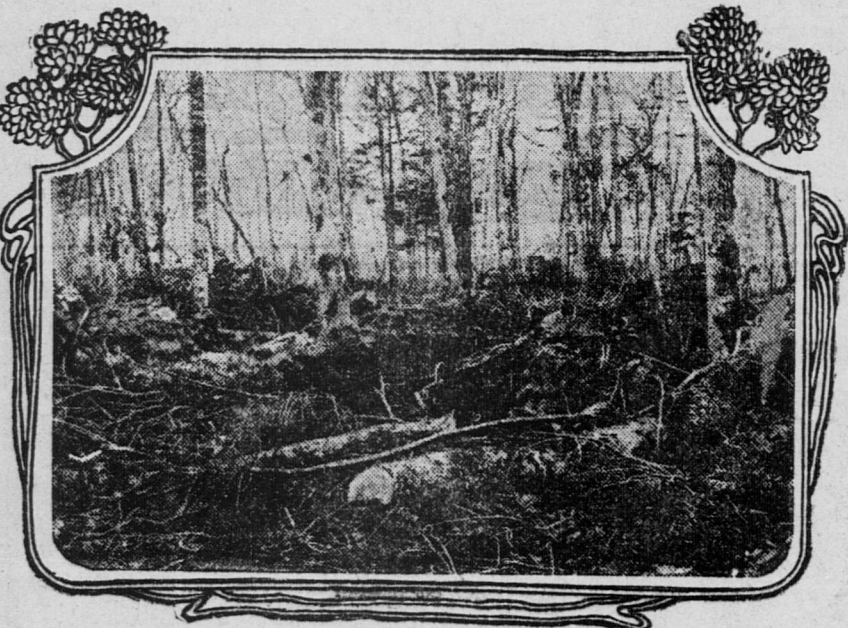
Missouri Women Begin Campaign for Cleaner Cities and Villages

(Columbia Herald.)

The club women of Missouri have taken up in earnest the campaign for cleaner cities and towns. In St. Joseph and other large towns organizations of women have done much to promote a general sentiment for cleanliness and are planning more. In Macon a women's organization virtually manages the street cleaning department, collects the money from merchants, superintends the work and disburses the funds. The members of the club at Trenton, a women's club, have started a campaign that is being watched with interest and imitated in other towns. At the annual meeting at the home of their president, Mrs. T. N. Witten, the club discussed plans for the promotion of a sentiment for better care of lawns and gardens, cleaner streets and alleys and general improvements. The subject of the opening paper of the meeting, read by Mrs. J. A. Asher, was this appropriate one: "The Town's Opportunity—How Can It Do More Than the City for a Beautiful 'merican Life?" One of the plans decided upon was to offer cash prizes to children in the various wards of Trenton for the best showings under prescribed conditions, in the growing of flowers and care of premises. Seeds for the competitors are to be furnished practically free by the club. The mayor was asked to issue a proclamation for a general cleaning-up day, asking citizens to devote a few hours systematically to disposing of the accumulated rubbish.

What the women are doing in some Missouri towns the school children have been urged to undertake in others. At various ward schools of Joplin the pupils assisted in the cleaning up of the grounds in readiness for the planting of shrubs and flowers. At Perry, in Ralls County, where Professor J. F. Osborne has the prettiest public school campus in the state, the school children helped in the good work. At Joplin Principal S. A. Baker has been a leader in the observance of Arbor day and the inculcation of the sentiment for the civic beauty.

A town must first be built in the wilderness and then made beautiful. The Missouri wilderness has gone, the towns are here and are now being made beautiful.



"DESTROY THE FORESTS AND FLOOD AND DROUTH WILL DESTROY THE FARMS."

bare of soil, and reforestation becomes impossible

We are told by experts, and no one contradicts the statement, that at the present rate of consumption, our entire forest resources will be exhausted in less than forty years. I have recently seen it stated at thirty-five years. If we are to guard against this national danger the Timber and Stone Law must be repealed, and all public timber lands included in permanent Forest Reserves, the title to the land forever retained by the National Government, stumpage only of matured timber sold, and young timber preserved for future cutting, so that the forests will be perpetuated by right use; and the National Government must, by the reservation or purchase of existing forest lands, and the planting of new forests, create in every state National Forest Plantations from which, through all the years to come, a sufficient supply of wood and timber can be annually harvested to supply the needs of the people of each state from the Forest Plantations in that state.

Unless we take time by the forelock the next generation will see the United States practically a treeless nation, without wood or timber for the uses of our people, and devastated year after year by ruinous floods. Already the scarcity of timber is being felt and every man who builds a home must pay the increased cost. In Michigan I understand that some of our most important industries are crippled by the shortage of timber.

And yet, in the face of this condition which is nothing more than a crisis threatening the complete destruction of one of our greatest resources as a nation, Congress busies itself with a multitude of matters of infinitely less importance and refuses to repeal the Timber and Stone Act, under which the last remnants of our unreserved national forest lands are being fed into the insatiable maw of the timber speculators for less than one-tenth of their actual value.

We are told by the men in Congress who make Committees and shape legislation that the money cannot be spared to acquire and save from destruction the Calaveras Big Trees in California, or to create the White Mountain and Appalachian Forest Reserves, and preserve their forest resources and save the water power used in the manufacturing industries of New England and the South; and the same men in the same moment refuse to stop the most shameless waste of a nation's resources that ever disgraced a national lawmaking body by refusing to repeal the Timber and Stone Act.

Not only this, but in Arizona and New Mexico where the forests are the very life of the country, the joint Statehood Bill proposed to give a floating grant of several million acres which the land speculators who would

horrible conditions of life for the children, and that is to get the working people and their children out of the slums, and into the suburbs where they can have sunshine and fresh air and pure and nourishing food from a home garden.

Let us realize once for all that this problem of the children of our working people is our greatest national problem and go at its solution with the same patriotic and self-sacrificing national heroism that led the Homecrofters of Japan to go into battle with their lives in their hands, like hand grenades, to throw at the enemy that sought to crush out their national life.

Let us catch the inspiration of the slogan of the Homecrofters' Movement in this Country, and never cease our work until we have

"Every child in a garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft—and Individual Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his own on the Land."

The Creed and Platform of the Homecrofter tells how it may be done and anyone who wants a copy of it can get it without charge by sending a postal card addressed to me, at the Fisher Building in Chicago.

The Great Cities are our most serious menace in this Country. Our greatest national danger lies in the Centralization of wealth and population and trade and industry. The hope of the nation is in the farm and suburban home and in the country and suburban town and village.

Let us go seriously to work to create and uphold them. Let every student who goes out from this splendid institution go with the spirit of a soldier to fight the great battles of peace for higher national ideals, for a purer public service, for the preservation of our national resources, for a better educational system, and above and beyond all for the multiplication of Homes on the Land where the children can grow to manhood and womanhood in the uplifting environment of a rural community where the evil influences of the cities can be forever kept at bay. In such an environment children can be reared to citizenship next to Nature from whence they can draw health and vigor both moral and physical for the discharge of all the duties of life.

It is not in the cities that this country now needs the service of the flower of its patriotic manhood. It is in the country where the great national problem of the improvement of the rural life is to be solved, where more beautiful towns and villages and better roads are to be built, better schools to be established, telephones and trolley lines constructed, and all the influences put to work that will socialize the country, and drive away the isolation and hardships that were formerly its drawbacks.

We must not only stop and reverse

## BE A HOMECROFTER

Learn by Doing. Work Together.  
Give every Man a Chance.

THE SLOGAN OF THE HOMECROFTERS IS

"Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft, and Individual, Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his Own on the Land."

"A little croft we owned—a plot of corn,  
A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme.  
And flowers for posies, oft on Sunday morn,  
Plucked while the church bells rang their earliest chimes."  
—Wordsworth.

"The Citizen standing in the doorway of his home—contented on his threshold, his family gathered about his hearthstone, while the evening of a well spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest—he shall save the Republic when the drum-tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted."—Henry W. Grady.

"The slums and tenements of the great cities are social dynamite, certain to explode sooner or later. The only safeguard against such dangers is to plant the multiplying millions of

our fast increasing population in individual homes on the land—homecrofts, however small, owned by the occupant, where every worker and his family can enjoy individual industrial independence."—George H. Maxwell.



### THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS

HAS JUST BEEN PUBLISHED AND AMONG ITS CONTENTS ARE THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF ABSORBING INTEREST BY

The Brotherhood of Man

Charity that is Everlasting

The Secret of Nippon's Power

Lesson of a Great Calamity

The Sign of a Thought

This book is the first of a Series that will chronicle the Progress of the HOMECROFT MOVEMENT.

and inform all who wish to co-operate with it how they may do so through the formation of local Homecrofters' Circles, Clubs or Gilds to promote Town and Village Betterment, stimulate home civic pride and loyalty to home institutions, industries and trade, improve methods and facilities of education in the local public schools, and create new opportunities "At Home" that will go far to check the drift of trade and population to the cities.

The first Gild of the Homecrofters has been established at Watertown, Massachusetts. The Gildhall, Shops and Gardens are located at 143 Main Street, where the Garden School is now fully organized and over one hundred children are at work in the Gardens. The departments for training in Homecraft and Village Industries are being installed. The Weavers are already at work at the looms.

It is not designed to build here an isolated institution, but to make a model which can be duplicated in any town or village in the country.

Copies of "THE FIRST BOOK OF THE HOMECROFTERS" can be obtained by sending twelve two-cent stamps with your name and address (carefully and plainly written) to The Homecrofters' Gild of the Talisman 143, Main St., Watertown, Massachusetts.

There is New Hope and Inspiration for every Worker who wants a Home of his own on the Land in the CREED AND PLATFORM OF THE HOMECROFTERS' which is as follows:

"Peace has her victories no less renowned than war."

### EDUCATION CO-OPERATION OPPORTUNITY HOMECROFTS

We believe that the Patriotic Slogan of the Whole People of this Nation should be "Every Child in a Garden—Every Mother in a Homecroft—and Individual Industrial Independence for Every Worker in a Home of his Own on the Land," and that until he owns such a Home, the concentrated purpose and chief inspiration to labor in the life of every wage worker should be his determination to "Get an Acre and Live on it."

We believe that the Slums and Tenements and Congested Centers of population in the Cities are a savagely deteriorating social, moral and political influence, and that a great public movement should be organized, and the whole power of the nation and the states exerted for the betterment of all the conditions of Rural Life, and to create and uphold Centers of Social and Civic Life in Country and Suburban Towns and Villages, where Trade and Industry can be so firmly anchored that they cannot be drawn into the Commercial Maelstrom that is now steadily sucking Industry and Humanity into the Vortex of the Great Cities.

We believe that every Citizen in this Country has an inherent and Fundamental Right to an Education which will train him to Earn a Living, and, if need be, to get his living straight from Mother Earth; and that he has the same right to the Opportunity to have the Work to Do which will afford him that living, and to earn not only a comfortable livelihood, but enough more to enable him to be a Homecrofter and to have a Home of his Own, with ground around it sufficient to yield him and his family a Living from the Land as the reward for his own labor.

We believe that the Public Domain is the most precious heritage of the people, and the surest safeguard the nation has against Social Unrest, Disturbance or Upheaval, and that the Cause of Humanity and the Preservation of Social Stability and of our Free Institutions demand that the absorptive private ownership, without settlement, be forthwith stopped; and that the nation should create opportunities for Homecrofters by building irrigation and drainage works to reclaim land as fast as it is needed to give every man who wants a Home on the Land a chance to get it.

We believe that, as a Nation, we should be less absorbed by Making

Money, and should pay more heed to raising up and training Men who will be Law-Abiding Citizens; that the welfare of our Workers is of more consequence than the mere accumulation of Wealth; and that Stability of National Character and of Social and Business Conditions is of greater importance to the people of this country as a whole than any other one question that is now before them; and we believe that the only way to Preserve such Stability, and to Permanently Maintain our National Prosperity, is to carry into immediate effect and operation the Platform of the Talisman, which is as follows:

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND HOMES ON THE LAND.

1. That children shall be taught gardening and homecraft in the public schools, and that Homecraft and Garden Training Schools shall be established by county, municipal, state, and national governments, where every boy and every man out of work who wants employment where he can gain that knowledge, can learn how to make a home and till the soil and get his living straight from the ground, and where every boy would be taught that his first aim in life should be to get a home of his own on the land.

BUILD HOMECROFTS AS NATIONAL SAFEGUARDS.

2. That the New Zealand system of Land Taxation and Land Purchase and Subdivision, and Advances to Settlers Act, shall be adopted in this country, to the end that land shall be subdivided into small holdings in the hands of those who will till it for a livelihood, and labor find occupation in the creation of homecrofts, which will be perpetual safeguards against the political evils and social discontent resulting from the overgrowth of cities and the sufferings of unemployed wage-earners.

PROTECTION FOR THE AMERICAN HOMECROFT.

3. That Rural Settlement shall be encouraged and the principle of Protection for the American Wageworker and his Home applied directly to the Home by the Exemption from Taxation of all improvements upon, and also of all personal property, not exceeding \$2,500 in value, used on and in connection with, every Homecroft or Rural Homestead of not more than ten acres in extent, which the owner occupies as a permanent home and cultivates with his own labor and so provides therefrom all or part of the support for a family.

ENLARGEMENT OF AREA AVAILABLE FOR HOMEMAKING.

4. That the National Government, as part of a comprehensive national policy of internal improvements for river control and regulation, and for the enlargement to the utmost possible extent of the area of the country available for agriculture and Homes on the Land, and for the protection of those Homes from either flood or drouth, shall build not only levees and revetments where needed, and drainage works for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, but shall also preserve existing forests, reforest denuded areas, plant new forests, and build the great reservoirs and other engineering works necessary to safeguard against overflow and save for beneficial use the flood waters that now run to waste.

RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE ARID LANDS.

5. That the National Government shall build the irrigation works necessary to bring water within reach of settlers on the arid lands, the cost of such works to be repaid to the government by such settlers in annual installments without interest, and that the construction of the great irrigation works necessary for the utilization of the waters of such large rivers as the Columbia, the Sacramento, the Colorado, the Rio Grande, and the Missouri, and their tributaries, shall proceed as rapidly as the lands reclaimed will be utilized in small farms by actual settlers and homemakers, who will repay the government the cost of construction of the irrigation works, and that the amount needed each year for construction, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be made available by Congress as a loan from the general treasury to the Reclamation Fund, and repaid from

lands reclaimed, as required by the National Irrigation Act.  
SAVE THE PUBLIC LANDS FOR HOMEMAKERS.

6. That not another acre of the public lands shall ever hereafter be granted to any state or territory for any purpose whatsoever, or to any one other than an actual settler who has built his home on the land and lived on it for five years, and that no more land scrip of any kind shall ever be issued, and that the Desert Land Law and the Commutation Clause of the Homestead Law shall be made to conform to the recommendations of the Public Lands Commission appointed by President Roosevelt and of the Message of the President to Congress.

PLANT FORESTS AND CREATE FOREST PLANTATIONS.

7. That the Timber and Stone Law shall be repealed, and that all public timber lands shall be included in permanent Forest Reserves, the title to the land to be forever retained by the National Government, stumpage only of matured timber to be sold, and young timber to be preserved for future cutting, so that the forests will be perpetuated by right use; and that the National Government shall, by the reservation or purchase of existing forest lands, and the planting of new forests, create in every state National Forest Plantations from which, through all the years to come, a sufficient supply of wood and timber can be annually harvested to supply the needs of the people of each state from the Forest Plantations in that state.

CONTROL AND USE OF THE GRAZING LANDS.

8. That all unlocated public lands not otherwise reserved shall be reserved from location or entry under any law except the Homestead Law, and shall be embraced in Grazing Reserves under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be empowered to issue annual Licenses to graze stock in said Grazing Reserves, but such licenses shall never be issued for a longer period than one year on agricultural lands or five years on grazing lands, and all lands classified as grazing lands shall be subject to reclassification at the end of every five years; that no leases of the public grazing lands shall ever be made by the National Government, and that the area of the homestead entry shall never under any circumstances be enlarged to exceed 160 acres.

RESERVE STATE LANDS FOR HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

9. That the public land states shall administer the state lands under a system similar to and in harmony with the national public land system above outlined, and that each state shall enact a State Homestead Law for the settlement of lands owned by the state, and that state lands shall be disposed of only to actual settlers under such law, and that all state lands shall at all times remain open to Homestead Entry.

UNITED OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND WATER.

10. That it shall be the law of every state and of the United States, that beneficial use is the basis, the measure, and the limit of all rights to water, including riparian rights, and that the right to the use of water for irrigation shall inhere in and be appurtenant to the land irrigated, so that the ownership of the land and the water shall be united, and no right to water as a speculative commodity ever be acquired, held or owned.

RIGHT OF APPROPRIATION FOR BENEFICIAL USE.

11. That it shall be the law of every state and of the United States, that all unused and unappropriated waters are public property, subject to appropriation for a beneficial use, first in time being first in right, and that on all interstate streams, priority of use shall give priority of right, throughout the entire course of the stream, without regard to state lines, and that in each drainage basin the irrigators therein shall control the distribution of the water.

### A Homecroft Garden.

The Homecroft Movement is growing in strength and many leading newspapers are editorially advocating the idea that every family, though living in the city, ought to have a garden. A reader of MAXWELL'S HOMEMAKER MAGAZINE, in Westbranch, Iowa, sends us the following editorial clipped from the Des Moines Daily News, which is so fully in harmony with what this magazine stands for that we take pleasure in reproducing the same. The editor of the News says:

A little garden, if properly cared for, will save the city dweller many a dollar.

But that is by no means the chiefest good. Even if he has more money than he knows what to do with he will still find rich profit in wielding the spade and hoe for exercise. And the rarest pleasure comes from following the primal instincts of nature.

It is not alone the plants and flowers we long for.

An inner something impels us to put our hands at work in the earth, to bathe our bodies in the sunshine and to open our souls in devotion to things that are not gross, but sweet and pure.

To be pitted is the man who does not drink in with delight the fragrance of the flowers after having breathed all day the stench of a city, and who does not learn a lesson from the noiseless, orderly, beneficent processes of nature that are constantly going on around him.

Every city dweller who has a bit of ground ought to have a garden.

It may be only five feet square, but he can plant it in green peas, succulent onions, radishes or lettuce, and still find room for a flower or two to throw a little color and a little fragrance into his life.

There are, any reasons, economical, physical, esthetic and moral, why every man should be his own gardener, if he can.

Thousands of dwellers in hotels, flats and tenements can't be. Their existence is as dull and cheerless in the season when all nature is gay as is that of a bird that is caged.

They may laugh—and so does the caged bird sing. But it is not true living, for all that.



# **BEEF TRUST METHODS.** **THOUSANDS OF HUMAN BEINGS** **GROUND DOWN BY PITILESS** **CORPORATIONS.**

**Inhuman Treatment of Men and Women Who Are Forced to Work in Great Establishments.—In Lowest Depths of Misery.**

By **UPTON SINCLAIR.**  
 (New York World.)

It is literally the truth that the packers treat their men like dogs. There is no place in all Packingtown where the slightest consideration is shown for a human being. They are compelled to be on hand at a certain hour in the morning, even though there is no killing to be done; they are laid off without the slightest ceremony, and they have no idea when the work will start up again. They are cheated out of their pay most shamelessly; if enough men happen to be on hand the bosses will start them up before the whistles blow, and cheat them that way. If they are working overtime and do not make a full hour, even though they fail by only five minutes, they get nothing for it. If any error is made in the computation of their work they have no redress; there is always one answer to every complaint: "If you do not like it you can go else where."

## **ONE VAST TRUST.**

The conditions in Packingtown have reached their present state of degradation by the natural process of competition, or rather, there is competition of labor while there is no competition of capital. There is but one vast employing trust and a body of absolutely unorganized and helpless types of human beings are coming there. There has been a regular procession of the races through Packingtown; the industry was founded by skilled cattle butchers from Germany; then they began the importing of Irishmen. After the strike of 1894 they set to work deliberately to crowd the labor market so as to prevent further troubles; first they brought Poles, then Bohemians, then Lithuanians, and now finally Slovaks. These are nearly all undersized, wretched people who cannot speak English, and who impress one as having no more intelligence than a dumb animal. The bosses beat them and kick them and spit in their faces. I saw sights of this sort which fairly made my blood boil. I saw a poor, wretched Lithuanian pushing a truck in one of Swift & Co.'s cellars; it was loaded with hams, and the poor fellow was scarcely able to stir it on the level floor. He came to a slight incline and could not get it up, and the boss fell upon him and pounded him out of the place. I presume that he was "firing" him. Another and stronger man took his place.

## **COMPELLED TO VISIT SALOONS.**

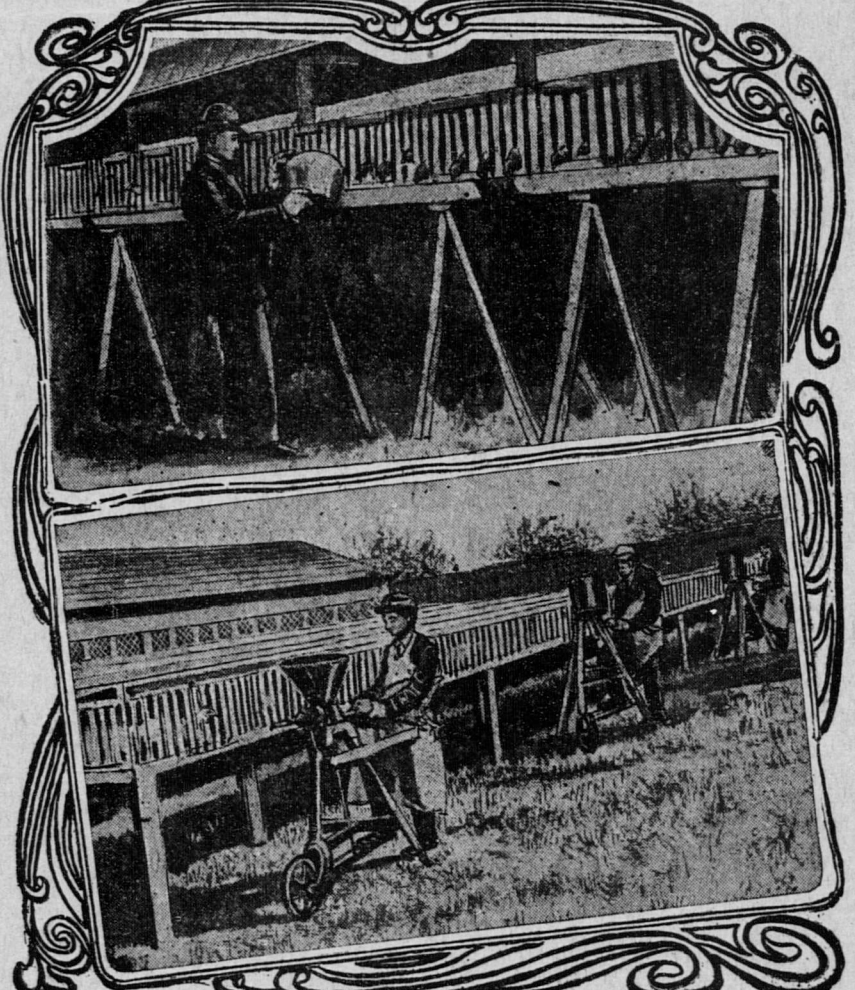
One of the things pointed out in the President's report is that the men are provided with no places to eat. It is difficult to imagine what this means in the winter time. I saw them crouching in the stairways of the packing houses and outside under the sheds to get away from the falling snow. In conversation with one of the packers I spoke of the horribly low wages that were paid to the men, and he answered that there was no use in paying any more, because the balance went to the

wooden floor and slide part way into a filthy men's toilet. It was picked up by two employes, placed upon a truck, carried into the cooling room and hung up with other carcasses, no effort being made to clean it. \* \* \*

"In another establishment, equally well known, a long table was noted covered with several hundred pounds of cooked scraps of beef and other meats. Some of these meat scraps were dry, leathery, and unfit to be eaten; and in the heap were found pieces of pig-skin, and even some bits of rope strands and other rubbish. Inquiry evoked the frank admission from the man in charge that this was to be ground up and used in making 'potted ham.'"

## **Home-made Bone Fertilizer.**

Everyone with a large garden has an out-of-the-way place for fertilizers where a "bone barrel" could be placed. To reduce bones to fertilizer without the use of acids takes time, but for the home garden it is well worth waiting for. Put in a barrel three or four inches of soil, then a closely packed layer of bones, broken up somewhat, and cover these with wood ashes and wet with liquid manure from the



**SHELTERED CRATES USED FOR CRATE-FATTENING. POULTRY STUFFERS AT WORK.**

stables, if possible, or with plain water strengthened with 10 cents worth of washing ammonia. Repeat the layers as there are bones enough until the barrel is full. Cover with soil, rounding the surface, and sow with clover or grass seed, or plant the soil with some plant that will knit the soil together as a cover, that will not let through much moisture. In a year's

# **PROFITS IN CHICKENS.**

**Crate and Machine Fattening Bring the Highest Prices.**  
 T. F. McGrew.

Some time since we published an article on poultry growing North and West, and referred to the large number of fowls that are grown upon the wheat fields of the Northwest and which are purchased and shipped in to the big packing establishments of Kansas City and other western centres. The packers of the west have established enormous finishing plants, as they are called, for the feeding, fattening and preparing of poultry of all kinds for market. The fowls here are received in large numbers, placed in coops that hold from three to five birds, according to their size, and are "trough-fed"—that is, they are fed a mixture of ground meals properly prepared in troughs, and permitted to eat as much as they will consume, from three to five times per day.

Poultry crate-fattened in this way will continue to eat well and thrive from nine to twelve days. So soon as they cease to feed themselves ravenously from these troughs, what is known as the cramming machine is brought into service. The manipulator of the cramming machine must have experience in the handling and feeding of the fowls in this way. The

# **BIG BASEBALL OUTFITS**



**FREE TO BOYS**  
 This Big Outfit consists of Pants, Belt, Waist Straps, riveted buttons, heavy elastic bands and is specially padded around the hips. Shirt has combination sleeves, lace fronts, metal eyelets, full collar, the shoulders, giving free action. A Belt and Cap goes with each suit. We also give out a Complete Baseball Outfit, consisting of strong wire mesh, pair Fielder's Gloves, catcher's Mitt and regulation Baseball. The Best and Most Complete Baseball Outfit given for selling only 32 of our high grade, extra large, hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10c. each.

# **FREE TO GIRLS**



**THIS CHINA SET FREE TO ANYONE**  
 This handsome China Set consists of 1 Large Meat Platter, 6 Plates, 8 Cups, 6 Sauces, 1 Sugar Bowl and 1 Cream Pitcher for family use. Each set has a handsome colored Floral Decoction and is given for selling 32 of our high grade, soft finished, hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10c. each.

# **PARASOL, SEVEN SILK RUFFLES**



**BOTH FREE TO GIRLS**  
 This Parasol is 24 inches wide. Girls, this is the prettiest, daintiest, and most serviceable parasol that has ever been given away. It is a new design, made especially for you. You will appreciate this lovely gift. The top is covered all over with six Silk Ruffles and the edge is finished with a large 2 inch daisy Silk Ruffle scalloped and pinked. Each is fitted with a long natural wood stick, finished around the top with a rosette. Any color you want. Red, Light Blue, White or Pink, and will be sent free of all charges to you for selling only 32 of our large size, high grade, hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 10c. each.

with the stuffing machine in a semi-liquid condition, and no water or grit whatever is given to the fowls during this period, the semi-liquid food furnishing sufficient moisture for the greatest improvement.

## **GREAT GAIN IN WEIGHT AND QUALITY.**

Fowls that are fed in this way gain largely in weight. For instance, a fowl placed in the coop weighing three pounds and a quarter, bones, feathers and offal, would weigh from one and a half to two pounds more when finished, adding in this way two pounds of edible meat to the carcass, and so improving the entire carcass as to add from three to four cents per pound to its value over that of poultry of that kind not so well finished. Thus, a fowl weighing three pounds and a quarter, worth 9 cents per pound, would sell for thirty cents as it came from the range. The same fowl, after being fed three weeks, would weigh five and a quarter pounds and sell for twelve cents a pound at the lowest calculation, which would be 63 cents for the same carcass, after having been fed for three weeks. The estimate placed upon the cost of feeding is about ten to twelve cents per head.

What is known as the yellow-skinned or yellow-meated poultry is prime favorite in the markets of this country. To intensify and beautify the richness of these colors, meal made from yellow corn is largely used in the process of fattening. For the English market, which is largely catered to by these packers, fowls having the white color of flesh are preferred. To intensify and improve this, ground oats, meal from white corn, and some finely ground rice is made use of. To add luster, finish and quality to all these, a small per cent. of melted tallow is mixed into the warm mash, and fed in a semi-liquid state the last four or five days of feeding.

The fattening of poultry with corn adds fatty globules throughout the entire carcass. A fowl that has been fattened with corn is usually what might be termed greasy meat, while poultry finished or fattened in this way lays on close or solid meat with no globules of fat scattered through it. Crate and machine fattened poultry sells for the highest prices of any poultry sent to market.

A peculiarity in these conditions is the fact that poor or inferior specimens cannot be successfully fattened or finished in this way. Only the well-grown thrifty specimens can be profitably crate-fattened and improved in weight and character of flesh. One must understand thoroughly well the process of handling poultry for this purpose, or he cannot succeed. Where it is well done and nicely finished and prepared for market, poultry finished in this manner is the most desirable, both in this country and abroad.

## **PACKING FOR MARKET.**

In packing for market, square boxes that will hold 12, 24 and 48 chickens are made use of. Fowls of all one size and weight with the same appearance are packed in one box. This plan is of great advantage in selling. Farmers and country people generally lose a large amount of profit through the carelessness in dressing and sending their fowls to market. When nicely graded and selected, all of one kind in a package, both eggs and poultry bring the highest prices. It is the finest quality that makes the profit in poultry growing. This is what the large packing houses, which handle hundreds of thousands of fowls in this way, aim to make of all they fatten.—

## **Cultivation of Garden Crops.**

Frequent shallow cultivation should be employed for most garden crops, and during dry weather the depth should not exceed 2 inches. By keeping the surface soil well stirred what is termed a "dust mulch" is formed, and while this layer of finely pulverized soil will become quite dry, it prevents the escape of moisture through the pores of the soil. A mulch consisting of fine manure, clippings from the lawn, or any similar material, spread to a distance of 10 or 12 inches around the plants will preserve the moisture; but the mulch should not be so heavy or matted as to exclude the air.

A crust forming over the soil after a rain or watering is detrimental to plant growth and should be broken up as soon as the land can be worked. To determine when the soil is sufficiently dry for cultivation, apply the same test of squeezing together in the hand as is utilized in determining when to plow. Sandy soils can be worked much sooner than clay soils after a rain. Too much importance cannot be placed upon the matter of thorough cultivation of the garden, and if the work is promptly and properly done there will be little difficulty in controlling weeds.

**FITS** Permanently Cured. Noths or nervousness after storm. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

# **CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.**

## **MALE HELP WANTED.**

**ADVERTISING** men adept in writing copy are sought for constantly. We need such men at once. Salaries \$900-\$2500. Write us to-day. HAPGOODS Suite 143, 305-309 Broadway, N. Y.

**AN EXPERIENCED** NURSERY Salesman, also a man to learn the business, Salary or Commission. Pan-American Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

**WANTED:** A Hundred Firemen and Brakemen on different railroads. Age 20 to 30 good sight and hearing. Experience unnecessary. Finances \$10 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$300. Brakemen \$70 monthly, become Conductors and earn \$150. Positions awaiting competent men. Send stamps for particulars. Name position preferred. Railway Association, Room 65, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn N. Y.

**WANTED:** Amateur photographers suitable for art and advertising subjects. Mail print and price with postage for return if not accepted, to The Geo. R. Lawrence Company, 274 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**SALESMEN TO SELL** the largest line of souvenir post cards in the country. Also large line of advertising cards. Excellent side line. Good Commission and Prompt Settlement. Alfred Holzman, Publisher, 340 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**MEN & BOYS WANTED** to learn the Plumbing Trade. Complete the course in 2 or 3 months. Juniors earn from \$3 to \$4 per day. With 6 months' experience outside, you can join the Union and demand \$4 to \$5 per day. Catalogue sent free. Union Plumbing School, 163 W. 25th St., New York.

## **LADIES' APPAREL.**

**SHIRT WAIST HOLDER EXTRAORDINARY**—keeps waist down all around; no pins or hooks to tear; send 25c. with waist measurement over corset, and ask for white or black. Felix Corset Co., 131 Prince St., New York.

## **REAL ESTATE.**

**30 ACRE TRACTS** CHOICEST fruit and farm land (on the Gulf Coast Highlands in Alabama) for \$50 cash and 45 monthly installments of \$10 each (in. 5 per cent). Crops pay \$75 to \$250 an acre a year. Remarkably cheap. Send for booklet. Irvington Land Co., 184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED:** WICHITA PROPERTY Lands in Southwest Kansas. What have you for sale? years buying and selling Kansas dirt. Contact 640 Great Eastern City, \$8.60. Write E. I. Spencer, 115 S. Lawrence Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

**CALIFORNIA COLONIZATION LANDS.** Tracts of 2000 to 20,000 acres; low prices; easy terms; level, rich, alluvial soil; abundance of water; best climate in U. S. Dike Investment Co. (Inc.) 223 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

**COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY—EVERYWHERE**—Farms, residences, hotels, stores, etc. Catalogue Free to intending buyers. Owners wishing to sell call or write at once. Phillips & Wells, 333 Tribune Building, New York.

## **BUSINESS EQUIPMENT.**

**CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER** \$10.00. Remington, Yost, Densmore & Jewett, \$15.00 each. Electric Commercial Graphophone Outfit, new taper-arm disc phonograph cheap. Edison Mimeograph \$10.00. O. Hacker, 2 Park Pl., N. Y.

**BOOK-KEEPERS**—Keep out of trouble. Remove blots and incorrect entries without scratching. Our Eradicator never fails. Send 25c. for booklet. Best terms to Agents. H. & J. Ink Eradicator Co., 1590 Washington Ave., New York.

## **MISCELLANEOUS.**

**VALUABLE SCARF PENS** absolutely protected by your patented shield. Simplex Pen Guard. Ask dealer or send 25 cents to-day for gold plated sample. H. Ryplinski, 142 West 16th Street, New York.



**S. OGDEN ARMOUR.**  
**UPTON SINCLAIR.**  
**TWO PROMINENT MEN IN THE BEEF TRUST INVESTIGATION.**

saloon keeper. My reply was that for one thing I had observed that the companies pay their men in checks, and that saloons are the most convenient places in which these can be cashed; and that also as a consequence of the lack of dining-rooms the men are literally compelled to resort to the saloons in winter. The packer then dropped the subject.

Prior to the last strike in Chicago the union officers made a computation, based upon ten thousand time checks, and found that the average weekly wage in Packingtown was between \$5 and \$6; since the strike, conditions have of course grown worse. A friend of mine who has recently been making investigations for me stated that he stood in a saloon on a Saturday night and gathered up the pay envelopes of the men as they came in and got their checks cashed. He collected over a score, and the average was less than \$4; there were some as low as \$1.70. This represented a week's wages for an able-bodied man in Packingtown at a dull season.

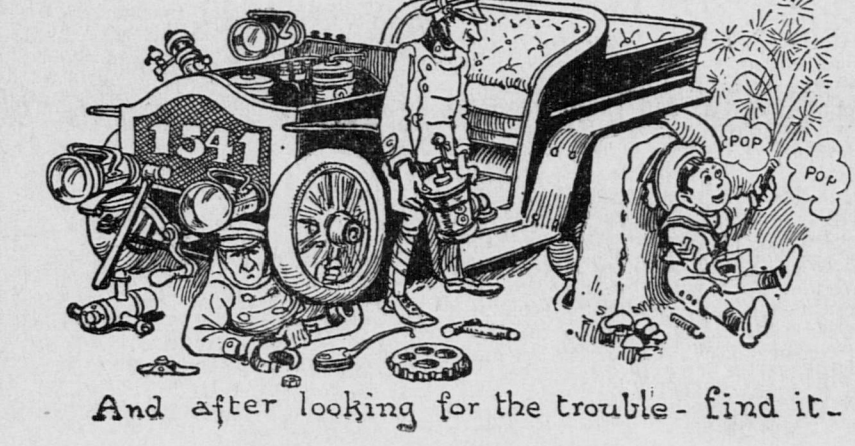
## **FROM THE BEEF TRUST REPORT.**

**Extract From Neill-Reynolds Document Which the President Sent to Congress.**

"An absence of cleanliness was found everywhere in the handling of meat being prepared for the various meat-food products. \* \* \*

"As an extreme example of the entire disregard on the part of employes of any notion of cleanliness in handling dressed meat, we saw a hog that had just been killed, cleaned, washed, and started on its way to the cooling room fall from the sliding rail to a dirty

# **Country Autoing on the Glorious Fourth.**



# **The Great San Francisco Disaster**

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